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CONGRESS.

ANGRY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Collision Between Illinois Members Prevented with Difficulty.

THE THIRD BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

The Plurality Rule Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

Senators crowded the Hall of the House to-day to hear the continuation of the debate which had taken so wide a range.

Yesterday the members from Ohio had things all their own way, to-day Illinois had the floor. The maiden speech of Mr. LOGAN, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, was much complimented.

The ballot for Speaker was had, and Mr. SHERMAN's vote fell two short of what was anticipated. Had it reached one hundred and twelve there were five other members ready to unite and effect an election.

The resolution of Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, proposing the plurality rule, is an exact copy of that under which BANKS was elected, and will be passed whenever a vote can be had on it, which may be on Monday.

Mr. MAYNARD, (South American,) of Tennessee, will, as soon as opportunity offers, perhaps to-morrow, propose a resolution declaring Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, temporary Speaker of the House. All of the Southern Opposition is expected to support it, and hopes are entertained that it will be passed.

It is rumored that the President will send his message to Congress on Tuesday, whether an organization shall be effected by that time or not.

It is not true that Gen. SCOTT will await further instructions at San Francisco regarding the San Juan dispute. None will be sent him. The instructions which have already been forwarded direct him to join Gen. TOTTEN, in California, and with that officer to make an examination of Lake Point, with a view to determine whether it will be advantageous to fortify it. This Point and its purchase has been a subject of much discussion.

It is stated on high authority that England will take no part in the European Congress, unless its object be to secure liberty to the Central States of Italy. The explanations which have been made to England by Spain are regarded as ample, as neither the fortification nor the [illegible] of Gibraltar are threatened. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

Only a proof copy of the President's Message has yet been printed, and that is in his own possession.

It is said the Democratic Senators were in conference this afternoon, to arrange the Standing Committees. They will be nearly the same as those of last session, and will have to be voted on by the Senate.

Mr. HICKMAN, in the House, will again endeavor, to-morrow, to press the adoption of the plurality rule to effect the election of a Speaker, but at this stage of proceedings there does not seem any prospect of its adoption, as the opponents of Mr. SHERMAN will vigorously resist its introduction.

The Commissioner of Patents has appointed Prof. [illegible], of Columbian College, in this District, as Librarian of the Patent Office, vice Dr. TURNER, deceased.

Some damage was done to BROWN's Hotel to-night, owing to a defective fire-flue. At one time the entire building was considered to be in imminent danger. Great excitement prevailed amongst members of Congress and the guests, the larger part of whom had their baggage removed, but afterwards returned to their quarters.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompt. Dem.,) rising to a privileged question, caused to be read from the official report of the remarks of Mr. KELLOGG that two years ago Mr. GREELEY was planning and scheming with Senator DOUGLAS in the parlor of the latter, to reelect him Senator by holding out the politics of Illinois.

Mr. MORRIS also caused to be read Mr. GREELEY's publication denying the truth of the charge, and while defending Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrines, admiring his pluck.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) replied that but for the fact that he had been personally assailed in an infamous article in the *Tribune*, he would not have said a word, as he was anxious for an organization. He said that HORACE GREELEY and Judge DOUGLAS had been put on trial, and gave notice that he should hereafter prosecute the issue.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was called out by a remark of Mr. KELLOGG that a report had prevailed that according to arrangement the Missouri Senatorship was to be given to Mr. BLAIR. He believed this charge against Mr. DOUGLAS was a falsehood, but he did not attach importance to the statement of GREELEY, who he believed a thief, and of a character unworthy the notice of gentlemen in or out of Congress.

Mr. KELLOGG repeated, as an issue had been made, he would meet it fairly. He disclaimed having made any attack on DOUGLAS. He dealt with GREELEY.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said the charge was made to injure Mr. DOUGLAS, who is the candidate for the Presidency of the great Northwest. The effort was to depreciate Mr. DOUGLAS in the estimation of the South, by associating him with Mr. GREELEY. From this time he would never again notice his colleague, who shrinks from the responsibility of bringing forward proofs in support of his charges. When he (LOGAN) made a charge in the Legislature of Illinois, and was called on for proof, he did not, like a spaniel, slink into a corner.

At this point Mr. KELLOGG, who was sitting near Mr. LOGAN, deliberately advanced toward him, as if with hostile intention. *LOGAN perceiving the movement*, put himself in an attitude for combat. Gentlemen at once sprung to the scene, some seizing LOGAN and others restraining KELLOGG. There was very much excitement and members all over the Hall were in agitation.

The Clerk, amid the din and stirring events, loudly called to order, and requested gentlemen to take their seats, and soon the two Illinois gentlemen were widely separated.

Mr. LOGAN resumed. He said he was perfectly cool.

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Ind.,) called for the Sergeant-at-Arms. Order was after a while restored.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said it was time such proceedings should cease. [Applause.] The time had arrived when this species of discussion, which could lead to nothing but irritation, should terminate and the representatives of the people should proceed to an election quietly and decently. They should have some competent person to preserve order.

Mr. LOGAN said he had yielded the floor only for a moment. Gentlemen need have no apprehension of a difficulty between his colleague and himself. [Hisses.]

Mr. TAYLOR said they should have an organization, and then there would be an opportunity to discuss all these matters in order. The interruption, had it not been instantly quieted, would have terminated in a permanent interruption, and perhaps in an adjournment, if it had not been for the interposition of the friends of the respective gentlemen from Illinois. [Applause.]

Mr. LOGAN remarked if he was to be hissed, he would merely say that he had as many rights here to be respected as any one else. [Applause.]

Mr. BARR, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the applause should be made to cease by the clearing of the galleries.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) hoped they would first stop it on the floor.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) remarked that when it was charged that the galleries were responsible, he said that the example of applause was set by the Republicans on the floor. (Applause in the galleries.) He wanted the responsibility to fall where it belonged.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois (Rep.,) did not want this hall converted into a bear-garden.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (South American,) said there were no means to prevent the applause and hissing until a presiding officer was elected.

Mr. LOGAN resumed his remarks, and eulogized in high terms the character of Mr. DOUGLAS, and pronounced the charge against him false in every respect.

Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) produced a letter from Mr. DOUGLAS, who branded the charge as false.

Mr. LOGAN commented on the action of the Republican party in Illinois in terms of reprobation. He alluded to the fact that in Chicago a meeting had been held sympathising with JOHN BROWN, and no Republican raised his voice against it. In conclusion, he addressed a few remarks to the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, urging them to act with the Democratic Party, and let past issues be buried in oblivion.

Mr. CLARK of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—Will the gentleman inform me whether he approves the Territorial policy of the present Administration?

Mr. LOGAN—I repeat, let past issues be buried in oblivion. You know the position taken by Mr. DOUGLAS, *in Illinois, and you know he was triumphantly* elected. That is enough.

Mr. CLARK—Will the Democratic nominee for Speaker, if elected, so organize the Committees that *Kansas shall be admitted without restriction.*

Mr. LOGAN—I never asked him that question. It never entered into my mind. *I have entire confidence* in the Democratic nominee.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Democrat,) inquired whether, in case the Charleston Convention should adopt a platform in opposition to the views of Mr. DOUGLAS, and if that Convention indorsed and approved the conduct of this Administration, as well with regard to its Kansas policy as all other matters, he would support the nominee of that Convention?

Mr. LOGAN replied that he was about twenty-eight years old, and had lived long enough to discover that the Democratic Party never does wrong. [Laughter.] He had never known the Democratic Party in National Convention to indorse a platform that was not consistent with his views. Having that confidence, he would not anticipate what they might do, but would say *he would vote for the nominee of that Convention anyhow.* [Expressions of delight on the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. HASKIN—I will not. I will ask another question. Does the gentleman believe that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas could exclude Slavery or abolish it?

Mr. LOGAN—I profess to be a Democrat—neither Lecompton, nor Anti-Lecompton. As I have said, I have buried all old party issues—I claim to be a Democrat. I am for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for President of the United States, first, last, and all the time. If he is not nominated, I am for the next man—that is the man who is nominated. [Applause.]

Mr. HASKIN asked whether he would sustain the nominee *if the platform resolved to protect Slavery* in the Territories.

Mr. LOGAN—Wait till the Democratic platform does that, and I will tell you.

Mr. HASKIN said—At the last session of Congress the Republican members of the House put themselves squarely on the Anti-Lecompton Platform. He was in favor of the organization of the House, and had opposed all this rambling debate. He held in perfect abhorrence the appeals made to him to come to the support of those who sustain the infamous policy of this Administration with reference to the admission of Kansas. He would never vote for any man for Speaker, who voted for the Lecompton policy of this Administration, or who approves of its corrupt action, and its proscription as well in Illinois as elsewhere. Mr. HASKIN, in reply to a question whether he would vote for the Republican candidate, said he would vote for any gentleman on this side the House who comes nearer to my platform than the gentleman on the other side who voted for the Lecompton Constitution. I say further, I will do all in my power to prevent the organization of this House by the election of the Administration candidate.

Mr. LOGAN said he came here a Democrat, and expected to support a Democrat. He had differed from childhood from the Republicans, and would never affiliate with them.

Mr. HASKIN—If this Republican side of the House affiliate with me I shall be most happy to receive their support. I came here as an independent man, with no collar around my neck. If the Republicans put themselves on the popular sovereignty doctrine, which I believe in, opposing the infamous extravagance and gross corruption of this Administration, I would sooner coöperate with them than with those who go with the gentlemen of the South in supporting a fraudulent Constitution for the purpose of bringing a Slave State into the Union.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said he would take occasion at another time to answer his friend in regard to the corruptions of the Administration, of which he had spoken.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) obtained the floor, but was willing to yield it if the House desired to proceed to the immediate election of a Speaker, provided he could subsequently have the floor.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) with that view, moved that the House now proceed to the election of Speaker. Agreed to.

THIRD VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Whole number of votes	231	Mr. Bocock had	88
Necessary to a choice	116	Mr. Gilmer had	20
Mr. Sherman had	110	Scattering	13

The following is the vote in detail:

FOR MR. SHERMAN—Messrs. Charles F. Adams, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbit, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Conklin, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Helmick, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jenkin, Francis W. Kellogg, William Kellogg, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, DeWitt C. Leach, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Moorhead, Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Morse, Nixon, Palmer, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Pratt, Rice, Christopher Robinson, Royce, Scranton, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, William Stewart, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, and Woodruff.

FOR MR. BOCOCK—Messrs. Allen, Thomas L. Anderson, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barrett, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Burch, Burnett, John B. Clark, Clemens, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, James Craig, Burton Craige, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Reuben Davis, Dejarnette, Dimmick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, John T. Harris, Hawkins, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, Lamar, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Charles D. Martin, Elbert S. Martin, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Sydenham, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, James C. Robinson, Rust, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, William Smith, Stevenson, James A. Stewart, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson and Wright.

FOR MR. GILMER—Messrs. William C. Anderson, Boteler, Bouligny, Brabson, Briggs, Bristow, H. Winter Davis, Etheridge, J. Morrison Harris, Hatton, Hill, James M. Leach, Mallory, Maynard, Nelson, Quarles, William N. H. Smith, Stokes, Vance and Webster.

FOR M. PENNINGTON—Mr. Stratton.

FOR MR. JOHN G. DAVIS—Messrs. Riggs and Clark of N. Y.

FOR MR. BARKSDALE—Mr. Bocock.

FOR MR. ADRAIN—Mr. John G. Davis.

FOR MR. ETHERIDGE—Mr. Gilmer.

FOR MR. BOTELER—Messrs. Hardeman and Moore.

FOR MR. HICKMAN—Mr. Haskin.

FOR MR. McQUEEN—Mr. Pugh.

FOR MR. CLARK, of New York—Messrs. Adrain, Davis, of Indiana, and Reynolds.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) offered a resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule, which was declared out of order at this time.

Mr. WINSLOW moved an adjournment till Monday. Negatived by 25 majority.

A motion was made to adjourn till to-morrow, and defeated by the same vote.

Mr. HICKMAN again attempted to offer his resolution.

At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE DEBATE OF THURSDAY.

Chances of the Contest for Speakership—Effect of the Plurality Rule—An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Parties.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859.

The country will soon become wearied with the unprofitable and exciting debate which is now progressing in the national Legislature, and which bids fair to continue for some time to come, as every man seems not only determined to speak *himself*, but by persistent catechising, to draw out the views of every other member, upon every imaginable topic. *The debate itself is not only an unrestrained "free fight,"* but a similar license is extended to the galleries, which keep up an almost constant clapping of hands, and stamping of feet, in applause of this man or that, as each one says something of the "spread eagle" order to "bring down the house." Wit is evidently at a premium and, to-day, the crowded galleries, gave unmistakable signs of their hearty enjoyment of the [illegible] of Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, who, for nearly two hours, kept the House in a roar of laughter with his good humor and happy hits at all the struggling elements now operating to prevent an organization of the House. He professed to state the honest position of the Republican Party, and in doing so made it out the only conservative, Union-loving, constitutional party of the country. He distinguished, however, between the Republicans of the West and the Republicans of the North. The great West, now numbering nine millions of souls, would check the extremeists of the North as well as of the South, and preserve intact our free institutions. Members of all parties crowded around Mr. CORWIN during his speech, and many of them propounded questions, all of which were answered with infinite good humor. Senators, too, thronged around, and seemed deeply interested in the remarks of the distinguished speaker, but the Republicans of the House were evidently chagrined at the exhibition, as many of them thought the speech calculated to injure rather than to benefit them. The platform of Mr. CORWIN was rather too conservative to suit, perhaps, some of their constituents; and was, therefore, calculated to distract the Republican organization. The rejoinder of Hon. S. S. COX was characteristic of that gentleman, and presented the Republican Party of Ohio in a different dress. How doctors will disagree!

A motion was prepared and ready to be submitted to-day for the adoption of the plurality rule, but party policy dictated a postponement for a while longer, and the member, at the solicitation of friends, withheld it. It would not surprise me, however, if an Anti-Lecompton Democrat should move in the matter to-morrow. It is still understood that the eight Anti-Lecompton gentlemen will vote for the plurality, which, with the Republican vote, will carry it. This is the only possible chance for electing a Speaker.

But should the plurality rule be adopted, which party has the advantage? The Republicans may be able to cast their whole vote, 113. The Democrats, by a union of the Southern opposition, can reach 110. There would still be left a balance of power sufficient to determine the result in favor of either party. Thus it is seen the Republicans might possibly lose the organization even under the plurality rule, a fact which *they well understand, but as it is morally certain they* can never elect by the majority, they are willing to *take the chances under the other rule.*

The Democrats believe they have so crippled Mr. SHERMAN that he will be forced to retire, and that the Republicans will have to select another standard-bearer. In this the Democratic side of the House is altogether in error. Mr. SHERMAN will remain the Republican candidate for the Speakership, and, in the end, be elected to that responsible position, in spite of his indorsement of the *Impending Crisis*. No one, as far as I can learn, has ever questioned the fact that either Mr. BOCOCK or Mr. SHERMAN would make an excellent presiding officer. The protracted contest is purely political, and whether resulting in favor of the one or the other, the country may rest assured that the Speaker will be worthy of the high trust reposed in him.

Mr. Corwin's Speech.

From the Constitution.

Mr. THOMAS CORWIN, at a late hour in the afternoon of yesterday, rose in his place in the House of Representatives to defend his party, and plead rather in mitigation of punishment than in proof of innocence. We listened to that speech with great interest, and no small degree of astonishment. We heard that gentleman disavow for himself and his associates—and no one of them dissented—the doctrines which Mr. SEWARD has uttered in the Senate of the United States, at Rochester, and elsewhere. We heard him deny that Mr. SEWARD was the leader of the Black Republican Party. We heard him claim for that party a steady devotion to the Constitution and the Union and the rights of the South. We heard him repudiate HELPER, and ridicule his doctrines; and, with an effrontery which no other man possesses or could assume, we heard him implore those members of the House who have opposed, do oppose, and, we hope, ever will oppose, Black Republicans of every hue and form, to believe his advocacy, and withdraw their indictment. Nay, more, Mr. CORWIN asked the non-Black Republican members of Congress to believe that the papers which the world has hitherto believed to be the special organs of Black Republicanism were not the true exponents of the principles of that party. In short, if Mr. CORWIN is correct, every opinion that the Black Republicans have formed and avowed about themselves, and which others have entertained and expressed concerning them, is entirely erroneous.

The Late G. G. Poindexter.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Under the heading "Cutting a Hard Knot," in your paper of to-day, I notice MR. G. G. POINDEXTER spoken of as "*past middle life*, not under the influence of youthful fire," &c. This suggested to me the idea of sending you for publication an article taken from the Brunswick *Telegraph*, a paper edited in the place where he was at college.

I was a classmate of POINDEXTER, and remember him as being particularly modest in his demeanor and amiable in social life. He had the reputation of being the best writer in his class, and an excellent scholar.

He was generally beloved in College, and will be recalled with much affection and sorrow by numerous friends here at the North.

Please insert in your paper this brief tribute of a friend to one who seemed, a short time ago, all that was gentle and kind, though now his name is notorious from his melancholy death.

Respectfully, yours, O. O. H.

The following is the paragraph referred to:

From the Brunswick (Me.,) Telegraph.

GEORGE GILMORE POINDEXTER was a graduate of Bowdoin College, of the class of 1850. I knew him well. He came to Brunswick a beardless boy, and remained at the North during the whole of his College course, spending his vacations sometimes in Brunswick, and sometimes with classmates, who were happy to have him accompany them home. In College he was acknowledged as a very talented young man, and was remarkable for his social qualities, which made him the favorite of the social circle. We well remember his commencement part, which was an English poem, entitled, "The Vision of the Saxon Seer." The subject was a poetical one, and its execution was worthy of a true poet. He touched the lyre and the music came. His part was one of the last performed on commencement day; the house was filled to its utmost capacity; the weather was hot and sultry; the audience were tired with hearing good things, and it was a sorry chance for one to gain a hearing; amid the flutter of fans, the rustling of dresses, and the incessant talking of *belles and beaux*. He had spoken but a few moments before every whisper was hushed; every fan was still; there was a silence that might be felt, and all eyes were riveted upon the stripling *poet*, who held them spell-bound by the beauty of imagery and the flow of his periods.

A mere boy in size, he seemed to enlarge with his subject, and before he was half through he appeared like a youthful giant,—and when he closed, the house rang with applause, and the stage was literally covered with bouquets thrown from ladies in the galleries. A gentleman of literary taste and culture was at my side, who had attended forty Commencements at Harvard College, and he remarked to me, that "he had never heard a Commencement part that surpassed that either in *manner* or *matter*;" said he, "if this is one of your Bowdoin boys, I should like to see the men."

We have many pleasing reminiscences of young POINDEXTER. He had many of the traits and peculiarities of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, and always brought to mind the author of the *Deserted Village*. His talents, his genial good humor, his sparkling wit, his irresistible drollery, will keep him ever fresh in memory. Every one of his classmates will hear of his untimely death with a feeling of sorrow and bereavement, for he was in the class a petted favorite; and those of our community who happened to form his acquaintance when in College, will say—alas! poor fellow, he deserved a better fate than to be shot down in the streets like a brute."—*Brunswick Intelligencer.*

VISITS TO THE PRESIDENT.—Chief Justice TANEY and the Associate Justices who had arrived in season for the opening of the Court, viz.: Judges NELSON, GRIER, CLIFFORD and CAMPBELL—paid their respects yesterday to President BUCHANAN, and the interview was a most agreeable one, indeed, sufficiently indicating the hearty mutual respect and good feeling existing between the Executive and the Judiciary of the nation. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE and many other persons of note, took occasion yesterday to call upon the President, and were received with the heartiest welcome by MR. BUCHANAN, who despite the laborious care he bestows upon every detail of his official duty, yet finds time to receive his visitors with the ease and cordiality of the thorough man of leisure.—*Washington Star, Dec. 8.*

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick.

ACTION OF THE COURTS—EULOGIES BY MESSRS. CHARLES O'CONNOR, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, AND OTHERS—ADJOURNMENTS.

On Thursday night, Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of this State, died, after a somewhat protracted illness, at the residence of his mother, and his native place, Stockbridge, Mass. He was a member of the Sedgwick family of that State, of whom Miss SEDGWICK, the author of *Hope Leslie*, *Three Ways of Living*, &c., &c., is, perhaps, most popularly known. His father, ROBERT SEDGWICK, practiced law in this City, gaining considerable eminence and deserved respect. This son graduated at Columbia College, where his literary abilities commanded the admiration of his classmates and the approbation of his tutors. During the administration of JACKSON, and when he was only twenty-five years old, he was sent to Paris as an *attaché* of the Livingston Legation, and when that Ambassador died he wrote his biography. This, we believe, was his first work. *On returning from Paris, he settled in this City*, and devoted himself mainly to the duties of the legal profession, occasionally seeking a respite in the amenities of literature, of which he was an enthusiastic lover. Most of his published works, it is true, are strictly of a legal nature, and bear, among lawyers, a high reputation. Of these, may be specially noticed his treatises on *Constitutional Law*, and on *Damages*. A collection of the writings of WM. LEGGETT was also edited by him. Politics attracted much of his attention and enlisted his efforts, although he was never a very active participant in the party contests of the day. He was a Democrat, and a warm supporter of Gen. JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN. In 1844, when the Annexation of Texas was made the leading topic of political controversy, Mr. SEDGWICK took an active and influential part in arousing public sentiment against that measure. He wrote a series of letters for the *Evening Post*, which were published under the signature "Veto," and attracted general attention. The leading ground of his opposition to this measure was the extension of Slavery, and the increase of the slave influence in the affairs of the general Government which it would involve. The Essays were afterwards published in pamphlet form, and will be found, even now, to embody most of the arguments which have since been adduced by the Republican Party in support of their cardinal principles. He acted with the Free Soil Party in 1848, supporting Mr. VAN BUREN instead of Gen. CASS, the regular Democratic nominee,—but returned to the regular ranks at the next election, and continued afterwards to maintain his position as a National Democrat. He never held office until January, 1858, when Mr. JOHN MCKEON was removed by President BUCHANAN, for his course in opposing the reelection of FERNANDO WOOD to the Mayoralty. Mr. SEDGWICK was then nominated as his successor to the office of District Attorney of the Southern District of New-York. For some time there was much doubt whether the Federal Legislature would confirm his nomination, but when this was done, there were few, even among those who rebuked the President's course with respect to Mr. MCKEON, who regretted that Mr. SEDGWICK was to succeed him.

Mr. SEDGWICK was a frequent contributor, of late years, to magazine literature, especially to *Harper's Monthly*. He, also, at its outset, wrote the leading articles for *Harper's Weekly Journal*, until the original character of that periodical was changed, and it became merely an illustrated newspaper. If, hereafter, these lighter essays, the recreation of his leisure, shall be forgotten, the works on jurisprudence, which he contributed to the legal lore of his country are likely to have an enduring place on the shelves of every lawyer. Mr. CURTIS happily observed of him, yesterday, in the United States Court, while paying a public tribute to his memory, that "Nature had endowed him with her richest gifts, and these he had cultivated till he was one of the most accomplished scholars that our community could boast of;" and Mr. O'CONOR said of him, that "Far more frequently than among ourselves, is he referred to by Judges in England as an approved legal authority."

The pursuits and advancement of science had great attractions for Mr. SEDGWICK, and, in its gratification, among other projects by which he is advantageously known, is that of the New-York Crystal Palace, which, following too soon on the great success of the "World's Fair," at London, may perhaps have been comparatively a failure, but which does not the less indicate his national and enterprising spirit. He was not only the President of the Association, but the prime mover in its organization, and director of its whole proceedings. At this time, moreover, his health was so much impaired that he was compelled to relinquish his professional duties, so that the labor which he gave to the Crystal Palace scheme was mostly a labor of love, as he never predicted anything in its favor as a pecuniary speculation.

We do not know Mr. SEDGWICK's exact age, but he was not much past the prime of life—forty-one or two. A meeting of the bar, as a general tribute of respect to his memory, it is understood, will be held at an early day.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

Both the United States District and Circuit Courts adjourned yesterday in consequence of the intelligence of the death of the United States District Attorney for this District, Mr. THEODORE SEDGWICK. Judge BETTS, who was trying an Admiralty cause in the District Court, suspended proceedings and took his seat upon the bench of the Circuit Court with Judge INGERSOLL, who was trying the case of the Adams Express Company against MAHONEY. The counsel from both Courts collected and that trial was suspended likewise. Judge BETTS then said that the Courts had been apprised of very painful intelligence in respect to a high officer of the Court, and were now ready to have the matter brought officially before them.

Mr. HUNT, the Assistant District Attorney, then rose and said: May it please the Court, I arise to announce that I have received a telegraphic dispatch announcing that Mr. SEDGWICK is no more. He died at Stockbridge, Mass., at 12 o'clock last night. Perceiving that there are gentlemen present who were more his equals in age and who knew him more intimately than I did, I will do no more than make the announcement of the fact, that such notice of it may be taken by them and by the Court as shall be appropriate.

Mr. O'CONOR rose and addressed the Court as follows: *This melancholy intelligence*, though not entirely unexpected, has just reached the members of the profession here and taken them entirely unprepared to make such remarks as the serious loss which the profession has sustained in Mr. SEDGWICK's death should call for. Little more can now be done than to adopt the usual motion, that out of respect to the memory of the deceased this Court do now adjourn.

If the closing of a well-spent life can have any circumstance connected with it, which more than any other serves, at the moment, to soften the effect of the blow on those who loved the deceased; if any circumstance more than any other can palliate the gush of feeling, the access of affliction, which at the moment is produced by information of this kind, however long may have been the warning that its occurrence was to be feared, it is finding that information accompanied by the statement which we find in this telegraphic dispatch: "Mr. SEDGWICK died last evening at 12 o'clock. His death was calm and peaceful."

A life of active industry, in the course of which he acquired for himself the esteem of all who knew him, and secured to himself the warm attachment of his fellow-members of the bar—a life of great activity, rather than of entire calm, is terminated as such a life may best be terminated. When the fever and struggle of life was over, it was terminated with that calmness of peace and mind, which is the proper attendant of that state when, mortal life accomplished, the just man leaves this frail world to put on immortality.

Mr. SEDGWICK not only attained all that I have stated; attained all that a successful and meritorious and virtuous career at the Bar could secure to him; but more than perhaps any other gentleman, he devoted himself to the legal literature of his country. He wrote one work, among the several which he wrote, of great merit and usefulness, supplying a deficiency which was greatly felt, and which had received no systematic study and arrangement of authorities previous to his undertaking it. He undertook it at an early period of his career; he did not consume a great length of time in its production, but so much clearness of intellect and depth of research were evinced that it placed the work at once where it now stands among the familiar authorities of the law. Far more frequently than among ourselves, thus realizing the proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, is he referred to by Judges in England as an approved authority upon this difficult branch of jurisprudence. That fact alone has secured to him an earthly immortality, while his virtuous life, we may be sure, insured him a happy spiritual immortality.

The motion to adjourn was seconded by Mr. CURTIS, who said that the intelligence had occasioned to all sensations of profound regret. He did not rise to make eulogy upon the deceased; he had known him many years and been intimately associated with him in matters of the highest importance, and during all these years he had had ample opportunity of witnessing his learning, his industry, his accomplishments, and his varied acquirements, and also those qualities of his heart which endeared him to others in the highest degree. Nature had endowed him with her richest gifts, and these he had cultivated till he was one of the most accomplished scholars that our community could boast. By his death a great loss had been sustained by the Government in being deprived of a valuable public officer in this most important District of its business; by the Bar in having the ties which had bound him to them rent asunder, and by the community in losing a member so distinguished, not only for public excellence, but for private virtue. Mr. CURTIS went on to speak of Mr. SEDGWICK's use of his pen for the good of the community, and that in times when party spirit raged high, he had been always ready to come forward and stand by the Union and the country, and the principles which would sustain them, and then saying that he had been carried into a train of remarks not entirely appropriate to the occasion, he closed by saying that when anything like a full review of his course and character were attempted, it should only be done upon full preparation.

Judge BETTS said that the Court fully appreciated the remarks which had been made, and united with the bar in their estimation of him. The Court, he said, would refrain from any extended remarks and accept the motion, and order both the Circuit and District Courts to be adjourned, and the entry of the proceedings to be made upon the minutes.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—BEFORE JUSTICE CLERKE.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, at the conclusion of the argument of a motion then before the Supreme Court, at Special Term, rose and announced the decease of Mr. SEDGWICK. Mr. FIELD said that the loss of Mr. SEDGWICK would be deeply felt, not only by his personal friends, but by the Bench and the Bar at large throughout the State. Mr. SEDGWICK's abilities as a jurist and as a writer had placed him deservedly in the highest rank of the profession, and he concluded with a motion that the Court direct a suitable entry to be made on its minutes commemorative of the event, and that it now stand adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES seconded the motion. Mr. SEDGWICK had long been renowned for profound legal learning, for much general scholarship, for great ability in the pursuit of his profession, and for an ardent zeal in the prosecution of his studies. His contributions to legal literature were well known and widely read, and he felt sure that his loss would be a subject of deep regret to all, for all knew and esteemed him.

Judge CLERKE said he fully concurred in the views expressed by the learned gentlemen, and directed the *Clerk to make a fitting entry in the records of the* Court, as suggested by Mr. FIELD.

The Court then adjourned sine die.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The death was announced, on Friday, about 2 o'clock P. M., in the Superior Court by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., who made the following remarks as a preface to the usual motion in such cases for an adjournment:

Since the opening of the Court business I have learned of the death of a valued friend—the honored friend of the entire Bar—the recognized friend to polite letters, as well as of written jurisprudence—a ripe scholar—an ever-affable associate or adversary—the pride of his family and of society—who has a patriotic and historic name—who has been proved a faithful public servant, and who leaves to this world's chronicles an unspotted private and public reputation—I speak of Mr. THEODORE SEDGWICK, the United States District Attorney.

Undoubtedly other, and more matured, and more appropriate voices than mine will elsewhere, at a general meeting of the New-York Bar, speak fully his eulogy and our sorrow.

I now move that when this Court rises, it adjourn out of respect to the memory of the honored legal associate to whom I have alluded, and that it so evidence by its minutes.

This motion was seconded by JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Esq., after which the Court adjourned until Monday.

THE MARINE COURT.

The Marine Court was the first in which the melancholy news was announced. The following proceedings took place:

Mr. L. L. COHEN rose to perform, he said, a sad very sad duty. He who was until yesterday an able efficient, and universally beloved District-Attorney of the Southern District of New-York, had ceased to be. THEODORE SEDGWICK was no more. He to whom the young members of his profession were taught to look up to as a bright example, for integrity and ability as an advocate, and amiability as a man, died last night, and out of respect to his memory, he moved that the Court do adjourn.

Mr. C. T. BULKLEY said that the melancholy intelligence just communicated to His Honor, illustrates the truth of the old adage, that "death loves a shining mark." Sprung from good New-England stock, the deceased had proved himself no unworthy representative. At an age when most men were commencing their career, he was employed in the active service of his country as Secretary of Legation in France. Returning from thence, he passed the prime of his life in our midst, well known to all as an active, zealous and skillful practitioner at our Bar. In the retirement of private life, he bestowed the fruits of his good experience in the preparation of treatises which had already acquired a world-wide reputation.

Judge MCCARTHY said that he indorsed the remarks of the speakers, and would grant the motion.

The Court was then adjourned to Monday next.

Funeral of Another United States District-Attorney.

TOLEDO, Friday, Dec. 9.

The funeral of Hon. DANIEL O. MORTON, late United States District-Attorney for Ohio, was largely attended to-day by members of the profession as a body, and the citizens generally. Judges POTTER, MASON, MYERS, FITCH, DUNLAP and Gen. HILL officiated as pall-bearers. The Courts here and in Cleveland passed resolutions expressive of the general grief, and adjourned.

DEATH OF MRS. FERNANDO WOOD.

Action of the City Authorities—Resolutions and Adjournment of the Boards of Canvassers and Councilmen.

We regret to have to record the sudden death of MRS. ANN D. WOOD, the wife of MR. FERNANDO WOOD, the Mayor elect of New-York. The sad event occurred early yesterday morning. Mrs. WOOD had given birth to an infant on Saturday evening last; but the illness of the lady had not assumed any serious indications until Thursday. On the night of election there were many noisy demonstrations around the house, and it is presumed that the excitement of that occasion, and the interest she naturally felt in the result of the contest, gave her symptoms an unfavorable turn, and brought about the unhappy event. For the last four years the health of the deceased had been extremely delicate. Mr. WOOD, who was absent at *Washington*, was at once apprised of the distressing fact by telegraph. He was expected in the City last evening.

Mrs. WOOD, whose kindly benevolence and sweetness of temper had won many friends in the community, was the daughter of Judge RICHARDSON, of Auburn, in this State, and was married to Mr. WOOD eighteen years since. Eight children, of whom seven survive, were the fruit of this union. She had attained the age of 37. The funeral is announced to take place from the residence of Mayor WOOD, Bloomingdale Road, on Monday, at 11 A. M.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of City Canvassers met at 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded with its labors. The Canvass of the returns from the Sixteenth Ward was commenced. When all but the last District of the Ward had been gone through with,

Alderman BOOLE, the Chairman, announced the reception of the following message from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 9th, 1859.

To the Hon. the Board of City Canvassers:

GENTLEMEN—I have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, the wife of the Mayor elect, who died at the residence of her husband, at Bloomingdale, in this city, at 6 o'clock this morning. This painful bereavement, following so closely upon the elevation of her husband to his distinguished position, while it teaches most impressively the lesson of human weakness, should also awaken our sympathy for him who has sustained so great a blow, in the loss of the partner of his joys and griefs. The deceased lady was known for her benevolence and virtues, and in respect for these, and also the distinguished marks of public honor bestowed now and heretofore on her husband, I would recommend that your Honorable body adopt such resolutions, expressive of sorrow and sympathy, as are appropriate to this sad occasion.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

It was decided that the communication be received and placed on file.

Alderman PECK arose and said the Board was called upon for the second time within a few days to adjourn, in consequence of death in this community. But a brief season had elapsed since they had come together to express their regret at the death of one who was beloved and honored by all. Now another sad occasion presented itself, calling for similar action on their part. He who was in the sunshine of happiness was now most humble and had to learn that He who elevated could also bring down. No one could sympathize more deeply with Mr. WOOD in his bereavement than he could, for he had had similar visitations. He offered the following resolutions, and moved that they be adopted:

Whereas, This Board has just been informed by the communication from his Honor the Mayor of the decease of Mrs. WOOD, the beloved and affectionate wife of the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD; and,

Whereas, The Board feel it to be a duty to give the expression of their sympathy for the bereaved husband and family; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board having heard with unfeigned sorrow of the death of Mrs. WOOD, the kind and affectionate wife, the fond mother, and the tender and true friend of all, do hereby tender to the afflicted husband, children, and friends of the family, our sincere condolence in their heavy bereavement.

Resolved, That this Board will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be furnished the family of deceased.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and Aldermen Peck, Darragh and McSpedon were appointed a Committee to carry them into effect.

The Board immediately adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen was called together yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving an announcement from Mayor TIEMANN, of the death of the wife of FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor elect.

The communication from the Mayor (the same as to the Board of City Canvassers) was received, read, and printed in the minutes.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read as follows:

Whereas, This Board has learned with feelings of the deepest regret, the mournful intelligence of the demise of the wife of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, the Mayor elect, and

Whereas, It is proper that this Body, in consideration of the many virtues of the deceased, should express their sympathy for the loss sustained by her husband and community; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board do sincerely condole with Hon. FERNANDO WOOD in this, his hour of trial and affliction, in being so suddenly deprived of the loved partner of his joys and griefs, who was eminently distinguished for her many acts of benevolence and charity.

Resolved, That this Board attend the funeral in a body, and that a Special Committee of three be appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

On the motion to adopt them Councilman [illegible] spoke, trusting that they would meet with the unanimous approval of the Board, and that the members would be punctual in their attendance at the funeral.

Councilman LENT felt that death under any circumstances was a melancholy occurrence, but under the circumstances now surrounding Mr. WOOD, peculiarly and painfully so. In the hour of his greatest triumph he had to mourn the loss of one in whom he could trust, one who had been the partner of his joys and his afflictions. He hoped the resolutions would be acted upon by every member of the Board.

The resolutions were then adopted and the Board adjourned.

The death of Rev. Samuel L. Southard is announced from St. Louis as having occurred on the 23d ult. Mr. Southard, who was for some years the pastor of Calvary Church in this City, was the son of Hon. Samuel L. Southard, who filled several terms of United States Senator from New-Jersey, and afterwards acted as Secretary of the Navy under John Quincy Adams, and as President of the Senate during Tyler's administration. After Mr. Southard left Calvary Church he went to Newark, where he was Rector of the House of Prayer. Three or four years since Mr. Southard removed to [illegible].

The death of the eminent artist, Mr. Frank Stone, A. R. A., occurred at his residence, in [illegible] square, London, on the 18th ult. Mr. Stone originally practised in water colors, and as late as 1846 continued a member of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colors. He first exhibited in the Gallery in 1837, and was elected Associate in 1851. The deceased was in his sixtieth year.

The Rev. Dr. Newton, of Jackson, (Miss.,) breathed his last on the night of the 28th ult. He was widely known to the public as an able and useful member of the New School Presbyterian denomination, and a writer upon subjects connected with his calling, and as a proficient instructor of youth.

Mr. Moses Hale, a merchant and valued citizen of Newburyport, died in that city, Dec. 5, in the 80th year of his age. He has been President of the Common Council of that city.

Mr. James Ward, the oldest of the Royal Academicians, died on the 9th ult., at the patriarchal age of ninety-one.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN PARKS.—At an adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners, held last evening, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the judgment of the Board preponderated in favor of the small parks now proposed being paid for by local assessment. The Board recommended as suitable sites for parks a plot of land on the Heights, between Montague, Remsen and Furman streets; another plot of four blocks, bounded by Ewen, Smith, North Second and North Eighth streets; and one bounded by Henry, [illegible] and Hicks streets and Hamilton avenue. This last plot contains about seventy lots. The Board adjourned for one week, when the subject of small parks will again be in order.

BORDER MISSION LECTURES.—The Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL last evening delivered in the Athenæum the fifth of the Border Mission course of lectures. His subject was "Obstacles to Truth," which he explained to be the want of education among the masses, and the lack of energy among those who get the dim idea of any truth. The want of a proper energy to investigate subjects was dwelt upon at length, and in a plain and interesting manner.

SOUTH BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held Thursday evening, when a resolution in favor of securing land near Prospect Hill for the location of a University, was presented and discussed, but finally laid on the table for further consideration. A resolution was adopted, declaring it to be time that measures should be taken to thoroughly test the claim of New-York to the exclusive control over the East River.

FELL ON THE ICE.—Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, of Dikeman-street, Red Hook, fell, while walking in Van Brunt-street yesterday, and had one of her legs badly fractured.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Board of Water Commissioners have made the following appointments: Chief Engineer—John S. Stoddard; Surveyor—John E. Rhodes; Registrar—Daniel VanVoorhies; Superintendent of Sewers—A. H. Osborn.

Sporting Items.

Wilkes' Spirit learns that SHEREITER has been practicing with 2 7-16 and 2½ inch balls, the size that TIEMAN proposed to play with. So there seems to be some prospect of a match between the two. If SHEREITER brings his practice with the 2 7-16 and 2½ inch balls to the desired perfection, the *Spirit* cannot see any difficulty in the way of a match between the two. Mr. TIEMAN is desirous of playing the game, and will do everything in his power to conciliate matters. So, no doubt, will Mr. SHEREITER.

Mr. KING, who presented himself in England as the Champion of America at bird or pigeon shooting, has been beaten by Mr. WOOD, of Birmingham, in a match at 46 birds, of which Mr. KING only killed 30, while Mr. WOOD brought down 39. It appears, however, that Mr. KING was not well, and was at the time of shooting suffering under a severe cold that sickened all his faculties, and rendered his vision bad. The match is to be renewed.

HEENAN leaves for England in a few days, and possibly if he whips TOM SAYERS in the coming contest, will make the tour of Europe.

THE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER ADA—TEN LIVES LOST.—Intelligence has been received at Halifax of the wreck of the schooner *Ada*, of Westport, N. S., and the loss of ten lives. The *Ada* sailed from St. Barbes, Labrador, on Sept. 30, for Halifax. On Oct. 7, during a fearful gale of wind, she was driven on a ledge of rocks near Sandy Bay, and the vessel and all on board were lost. The following are the names of the lost: Mr. JOSEPH HIGGINS, of Halifax, supercargo; Capt. H. S. BANCROFT, P. FLANAGAN, mate, and three seamen and the Steward, all of Westport; [illegible] BROWN, of Jersey; Master LANNEGAN, of Labrador; and Master MONEY, of East Boston. Eight of the bodies were recovered the next day. Mr. Higgins' body, and that of one of the boys, were taken from the cabin, where they were crushed among the barrels. Master LANNEGAN was a nephew of Mr. LANNEGAN, the well-known pyrotechnist of this city. His father formerly resided here, and the lad was on his way to this city on a visit to his uncle. Master MONEY was on the schooner *Franklin*, of Beverly, when she was wrecked in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the 14th of last August.—*Boston Traveller, Dec. 8.*

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MAIL ROBBER.—The *Republican*, of St. Louis, gives an account of the arrest at Hannibal of a young man named CHAS. S. [illegible], on a charge of tampering with the mails between St. Louis and St. Joseph. When searched, he was found to have certain money in his possession, which was known to have been mailed at another point on the previous day. He also had certificates of deposit in banking institutions to the amount of $1,300—a sum considerably more than his salary of $40 per month would seem to warrant him in having. He had been in the Hannibal Post-office, as clerk, for about three years.

FRANK APPRECIATION.—Our exchanges from all parts of the Union bear testimony to the great and salutary influence exerted by the NEW-YORK TIMES, because of the fair and independent course it has seen fit to pursue in relation to the Harper's Ferry affair. Its anti-partisan tendencies have given weight to its opinions, which the ultra and partisan journals cannot secure for their intemperate ravings.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

[illegible]

A [illegible] Grand Duchess—One of the Heroes of Solferino—A Political Humanitarian—Story of the Chereau Abduction—A Specific for Asthma—Medical Memoranda—Anecdote of Alexander Dumas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1859.

The Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, is just now the [illegible] of the Parisians. The Princess' reputation for beauty and practical good sense had preceded her to Paris, and although this is the first time she has ever visited the French capital, she was hardly a stranger to its best society. [illegible] Olga, more beautiful still than her sister, Maria, is of a diplomatic turn of mind, and often aided her father, the Czar Nicholas, in his secret negotiations with foreign courts, as she does now her brother Alexander; but Maria turns her attention to the encouragement of art and of charitable institutions. Every morning, at 10 o'clock, the Princess leaves her hotel to visit the town. She appears desirous to see Paris from top to bottom, and from end to end. When she returns in the afternoon her saloons are full of [illegible] artists, men of letters, and her antechamber and stairway are encumbered with works of art, either bought with her own money or sent as presents. It is observed as something remarkable, that among her visitors and the boxes that encumber her lodgings, milliners and their goods occupy no place. She appears to inherit that desire for the useful and the practical which characterizes so largely the entire Romanoff family. But the event which most astonished the fair Parisians was the Princess' visit to an establishment over whose threshold no princely feet had ever before crossed, and whose existence even was perhaps almost entirely unknown to them. This was the visit to the Hospital La Riboisière. She was accompanied in this visit by the Prefect of the Seine, by one of the Surgeons of the establishment, M. Chaissagnac, by the director, and by her Highness' suite. This hospital has only been finished four years, and is considered the model hospital of Europe. It is particularly remarkable for its improved system of heating and ventilation, (not superior to that, however, in use in the United States,) and the careful isolation of its wards, so as to interrupt the spread of contagion. The Princess Maria is directress of a Foundling Hospital at St. Petersburg, and occupies herself, in person, with the direction of the establishment. She is also a patroness of other charitable institutions, and on her return to St. Petersburg, intends to build a hospital of 150 beds for invalid women. The Princess' visit to La Riboisière, in which she went through the establishment in all its details, approaching the beds of the sufferers with words of consolation, inspecting the dressings, visiting the dormitories even of the nurses, must have left an agreeable impression upon the other visitors as well as upon the inmates of the hospital. And with what astonishment, perhaps confusion, must the Parisian lady friends of the Princess have listened to her description of an establishment at their own doors, and which they had never visited nor perhaps even heard of. The Princess has also visited the Convent of the Carmelites, into which only Princesses of royal blood are admitted. She was obliged, therefore, to leave all her attendants at the door, and to enter alone. She goes, also, very often to the theatre incognito.

While the Princess Maria was visiting La Riboisière, her two sons were at the Polygone of Vincennes, at the invitation of the Minister of War, witnessing the exercises with the new fire-arms. The eldest, the Prince Nicholas, Duke of Leuchtenberg, although but fifteen years of age, exhibited remarkable dexterity in the use of the long-range musket. At the same time the artillery-men of Vincennes were experimenting with an enormous cannon, constructed at the Museum of Artillery of Paris, on the American breech-loading model. The Emperor is deeply interested in the gun, and is anxious to apply this system to his rifle-cannon. The two brothers, Nicholas and Eugene, (they are grand-sons of the Emperor Nicholas and of Eugene Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy,) went also to the Invalides to visit the remains of the glorious army of the first Empire, yet on their feet, or rather on their pins. It is needless to say that the grand children of Eugene Beauharnais, so popular among the soldiers of the Grand Army, were received with immense demonstrations of pleasure and respect by the old soldiers. It is said that when the young Prince Nicholas was first presented to the Emperor Napoleon III., on their arrival here a fortnight ago, his Majesty embraced him and held him a long time on his breast. The young Prince's father, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, now dead, and Louis Napoleon, were intimate friends.

One of the most seriously wounded officers at Solferino, Gen. Dieu, has just arrived at Paris for the first time since the war. It will be recollected that during the early part of the Crimean war, General (then Colonel) Dieu was gravely wounded, and for a time was reported dead at Paris. The same thing occurred to this officer during the late Italian campaign. Several times he was reported at Paris as dead. Notwithstanding the gravity of his wounds he was carried the day after the battle of Solferino as far as Brescia, where he remained two months. He was then conveyed, still suffering, into France, and was received into the house of a friend at Brunoy, not far from Paris, where he has ever since been confined under surgical treatment. At this place he has received frequent visits from his brothers in arms, and among the rest that of Marshal d'Hilliers. Certain posts, it is seen, are attended with a sort of fatality. The General of Brigade who preceded Gen. Dieu in this command, was Gen. Beuret, killed at Montebello a month previously. Gen. Auger was struck at Solferino at nearly the same moment as Gen. Dieu. The former died of his wound; the latter, after months of suffering, is now on his feet again. It may be in place to mention here that the health of Marshal Bosquet grows no better; he is partially paralyzed, and there are no immediate hopes of his resuming the command to which he is assigned by the army regulations.

Germany has at last got over the Schiller crisis. It was high time, for the Germans in Paris began to grow corpulent on Schiller dinners. This national effervescence collapsed, the fatherland will settle down to its pipe and bier till the necessity is again felt for one of these intermittent outbursts of patriotism which is growing chronic and traditional with the Teutonics, and which does not seem at all particular as to the nature of the pretext. To-day it is Schiller—to-morrow it will be something else. Once a year, more or less, the great German race thinks it necessary to shake its heavy locks, to let the world know that there is still a fatherland, that Germans are patriotic, and that the union—the long looked-for—is imminent.

Ever since the Republic of 1848, France has possessed one of the most indefatigable candidates for a legislator on record. This gentleman, a wealthy landholder and a resident of Paris, is named Bertron. He calls himself the humanitary candidate, and claims the support of the "humans" as against the "inhumans." At every election at Paris, whether the regular election, or for a vacancy, M. Bertron sacrifices his private comfort to the public good so far as to allow his name to be used as a candidate by his friends, the "humans," and accordingly covers the dead walls of the city with his appeals to the public. These appeals, by their piquant originality, have made M. Bertron quite a famous individual, but not so famous as to carry him into the coveted office. The fact is, and it should be told to the everlasting shame of his friends, the "humans," he has never had more than eighty votes, and these, some individuals are cruel enough to say, were quizzing and [illegible] ones, intended for that very ambiguous personage, M. Scattering. But M. Bertron was not satisfied with the oft-repeated verdict of the people of the department of the Seine, and so he has been trying his luck with the "humans" of the rural districts. Thus far, however, he has succeeded, as before, [illegible] aged. [illegible] county [illegible] which [illegible] talks a like [illegible] candidate. He [illegible] assumes the [illegible] "Electors of Angers: Conceived in one of the mercantile houses of my father in the city of Angers, the 9th of June, 1808, the day celebrated by Christians as the *fête* of God, and born at La Fleche, in the old chateau of that city, on the Loire, the 5th of March, 1809, my father, mother," &c. Propagated and born in the city of Angers is assuredly something; but as if convinced himself of the insufficiency of this claim upon the suffrages of the voters, the humanitary candidate hastens to add: "At the age of *six years* I fought a duel in order to save the reputation of the daughter of a brave officer killed in the service of his country, which an artillery student was about to compromise." He then goes on to say that he desires to become "the legislator of the human race, a function which no one has yet occupied;" and then declares that "I avow to you that I do not know where anything exists with which I am not acquainted; I do not believe that anything which interests humanity is beyond my knowledge." After that *il faut tirer l'échelle.*

During the late trial of Mademoiselle Leonie Chereau, for the abduction of a child, the audience was several times moved to tears by the touching letters of Leonie, addressed to young Prince, her hard-hearted lover. It has been discovered that these letters were copied entire from young Dumas' celebrated play of the "Dame aux Camelias," and thus we see another proof of the universal popularity of this famous piece. It comes back to us daily under one form or another, it has been translated into a dozen languages, and is sung in poetry and recited in prose. In America it is called "Camille," in England and elsewhere the "Traviata," and it has still other names. No wonder that the audience at the Palace of Justice was moved to tears at the remarkable letters of Leonie Chereau; *Marguerite Gautier*, or *Camille*, if you please, had already moved to tears thousands of audiences with the same letters. But under whatever form we see it, the "Dame aux Camelias" is always a success, and looking at the subject in a philosophical point of view, this universal popularity is very suggestive. The same author will bring out in a fortnight, at the Gymnase Theatre, a piece on which he has been engaged nearly two years, entitled "The Prodigal Father." Like the other successes of this author—the "Dame aux Camelias," the "Demi-Monde," the "Question d'Argent"—the new piece will be founded in the society and in the manners of the present epoch. M. Dumas, Sr., it is said, is the model of the hero of the "Père Prodigue." One of those immense successes to which the younger Dumas has been accustomed the last few years is anticipated for this piece.

A cure for that very universal and often intractable disease, *Asthma*, has just been presented to the learned societies of Paris by M. Velpeau, for the discoverer, Dr. Courty, a Professor of the Medical School of Montpelier. The remedy seems so positive, and its necessity so palpable, that an early notice of it in this place will no doubt be acceptable to the many sufferers from this disease, as well as to the medical profession. The remedy is simple, and consists alone in the injection of the sulphate of atropine under the skin of the neck over the course of the pneumogastric nerve. That the general reader may understand something of this operation, I should state that the substance injected is an alkaloid made from the atropa belladonna, or deadly nightshade, a plant of widely extended growth in the United States. Its narcotic and poisonous qualities are well known. In medicinal doses, however, it acts powerfully in allaying pain and in controlling irritability of the nervous system. The difficulty was, in asthma, to bring this substance into contact with the great nerve, or pair of nerves, which supply the principal part of nervous filaments to the lungs. Dr. Courty, it appears, the idea once conceived, did not hesitate to thrust a trocar and canula into the region of the nerve, and directly over it, and there to inject a few drops of the medicine and leave it. The incision was made inside the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle on a level with the thyroid cartilage, and directly over the sheath of the great vessels of the neck. The trocar was pushed in at first a distance of 7 or 8 millimetres only, from fear of wounding the important organs of this region. The quantity of liquid injected was six drops, containing about two milligrammes of the sulphate of atropine. This first injection relieved the patient, but not entirely, and was attended with the usual symptoms of large doses of belladonna. A second injection was made four days afterwards on the other side of the neck, and this time the trocar was inserted as deep again as on the first occasion. The trocar was then withdrawn, and the point of the canula "promenaded" a little up and down in the cellular tissue, in order to diffuse the medicine over as large a surface of the covering of the great vessels as possible. The cure was rapid and permanent from that day.

The idea of Dr. Courty originated in a treatment put in practice lately by Dr. Beau, at the Charity Hospital of this city, for neuralgia, especially for the neuralgia of the thorax, which sometimes accompanies pneumonia. In these cases Dr. Beau injected sulphate of atropine under the skin in the intervals between the ribs, and obtained immediate relief from the practice. I should add, that in the experiment of Dr. Courty he administered opium to counteract the specific effects of the atropine on the general system with entire success. This antagonistical effect of opium on atropine had been already remarked by physicians, and they will thus be enabled to push the belladonna to any desired extent, without fearing too much its toxical influence.

Dr. Trousseau, the distinguished physician of the Hotel Dieu Hospital of this city, and Clinical Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, has just described to his immense audience, at the Hotel Dieu, a disease which may be called new, and which I mention here solely on this account. It is the paralysis which not unfrequently, of late years, is observed to follow the diptheritic affections of the throat—most frequently the *diphthérite couenneuse*, or croup. This affection is only a sequel of the throat disease, and is intermittent in its attacks on the various members of the body. The paralysis is most marked in the eyes, the legs and the arms, and alternates between these without any symmetry of movement. The disease is often so mild as to disappear without any interference on the part of the physician; at other times, but more rarely, it terminates the life of the patient in spite of the most energetic treatment.

M. Babinet, of the Paris Observatory, has advanced before the Academy of Sciences the singular proposition, that in all rivers left to themselves, it is invariably the right bank that is washed by floods—that is to say, it is the right bank which suffers the most friction and the most destruction. He explains this by the direction and force of the earth's rotation. His contradictors at the Academy admit that this may be true of rivers running north and south, but they deny the principle for those which run east and west, in the direction of the earth's rotation. M. Babinet contends that even here the friction of the right bank is slightly greater than that of the left. Will some American professor take the trouble to reply to the French astronomer's proposition? For it is especially in America that it can be proved or disproved by actual observation.

An author by the name of Borel lately died in France, who once sent to the Chamber of Deputies, under Louis Philippe, in the form of a petition, the most lugubrious drollery ever conceived by a diseased brain. In view of the fact that a great number of people, to the scandal and shame of the public, persisted in killing themselves awkwardly in public places, or in hiding their mutilated bodies in the seclusion of forests or rivers, or, in fine, in carrying the ineffaceable traces on their persons of abortive and awkward attempts at self-destruction, he, the said Petrus Borel, demanded that the Place de la Concorde should be arranged every Sunday as a sort of circus, with a scaffold in the centre, [illegible] He should have the privilege [illegible] self properly and decently [illegible] He who should pay for [illegible] according to the wants of the candidate [illegible] suicide.

Let us finish with an anecdote of Alexander Dumas, senior of the name, told this week by *Figaro*. Dumas, it is well known, has as many decorations on his breast, if he would wear them, as there are planets in the heavens. A few years ago, when at Leghorn, he made a visit to the reigning Prince Charles Louis, who received him with great distinction. The Prince had for some time been desirous of having his arms lithographed, but failing in finding an artist in his dominions capable of executing the work, he desired Dumas to obtain it done at Paris. Dumas kept his word, and immediately on his return to Paris had the precious coat of arms engraved and sent to the Prince, with the accompanying bill of 200 francs. The bill was never paid and Dumas had forgotten the circumstance, when, one morning he received the visit of his Excellency, the Marquis of Bargagli Sale, Ambassador of the King of Sardinia, and also *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Grand Duke of Leghorn. It was, however, in the latter capacity that the Marquis had business with Dumas.

"Sir," said the Marquis, "I am charged by the Duke of Leghorn to remit to you the Grand Cordon of his Orders, and I am happy in being the agent of transmitting to you this good news."

"I am deeply obliged to his Highness," replied Dumas, "but will it cost me much—this honor?"

"Almost nothing; you will have a remittance of the largest taxes connected with it."

"I accept," replied Dumas, "on condition that it does not go beyond two hundred francs. His Highness has the goodness to owe me that sum, and I will consider the debt paid, in exchange for his Grand Cordon!"

MALAKOFF.

SCHILLER FEST AT MUNICH.

Royal Countenance—The Preparations—Torchlight Demonstrations—Scenes in the Lager Shops—Ceremonies at the Odeon.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Munich, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859.

To-day is the last day of the Schiller Fest in Munich. It has been celebrated here under the most favorable circumstances, the Government granting all the requests of the Committee, and the people taking a lively interest and an active part in the proceedings. Old King Ludwig sent the Committee a thousand florins, with an autograph letter, expressing in glowing terms (for the old gentleman is himself a poet) his sympathy with this remembrance of a National German poet, who ever "pressed upward to the Ideal." The Queen graciously promised to attend the entertainment in the Odeon and bring the King along. And finally, that nothing might be wanting to the completeness of the festivities, your correspondent kindly lent them his presence throughout.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 9th began the first grand performance in the Royal "Hoftheater," (the largest theatre in Germany.) The programme consisted of a prologue written for the occasion by some machine poet, (a class as numerous here as they are with us;) after which, a recitation by an actress of the "Song of the Bell;" and, lastly, the performance of "Wallenstein's Lager," which was splendidly given.

The theatre closed at 8½ o'clock, and the people poured in masses to the Feldherrnhalle, (Hall of the Marshals,) to await the coming of the torchlight procession of the students.

The Hall of the Marshals stands at one end of the Ludwigstrasse, which is a hundred and eighty feet wide and about a mile long. At the other end is the famous triumphal arch, (in the style of Constantine's at Rome,) and, the street being straight, the vista from the Hall is magnificent. The Feldherrnhalle itself is a copy of the Loggia dei Lanzi, in Florence, and consists of a high open portico, which takes up a hundred and twenty feet of the width of the Ludwigstrasse, leaving only a narrow lane on each side. It derives its name from the statues of the Marshals, Tilly and Wrede, which stand under the two arches on either side the steps which lead up into the portico.

On this occasion the Hall was brilliantly illuminated, and under the middle arch, looking very puny in contrast with the colossal bronzes beside it, was a white bust of Schiller. The choir with their singing books all ready, stood waiting around the bust; and below, in the cold and mud, about twenty thousand men, women and children stood waiting too.

The "Tackelzug" was to start at half-past eight from the "Gate of Victory" already mentioned, which is hard by the University; and a little after that hour the lurid glare upon the sky, and the palaces that line the street, announced that they were coming. There were from six to eight hundred torches which sent forth a cloud of bituminous smoke that hung many hours over the city. The procession, making way for itself through the crowd by carrying the torches *flame outwards*, reached at last the foot of the steps, and halted. The eager choir then had its opportunity. A black profile of a man then appeared in the blaze of light, and began furiously to beat time, so near poor Schiller's head that one feared every instant to see its emptiness exposed. The ode which followed was grandly sung, by several hundred male voices; and its effect was heightened by the acoustic aid of the arched Hall. After the ode, a head was seen near Schiller's head, and a shrill voice made a short speech, to inform us that we were met to celebrate the birthday "of a man who" &c., &c., (quite inaudible for some time, and at last) THREE CHEERS FOR SCHILLER! Then there was a great flourish of trumpets and drums, and everybody said *Hoch!* quite distinctly, three times. That's the way the Germans cheer. When we were done, there were three more hochs from the people on the outskirts of the crowd, who had just got it into their heads what it was all about.

The torches now began to stream down through the street at the left of the Hall, past the Palace, the Theatre, the Post-office, &c., through the principal business street, and out to the great Carlsplatz, just outside the gates of the same name, and near the railway dépôt. Here they gathered in a circle, sung together to good old "Gaudeamus," and threw their torches blazing through the air into a great pile in the midst of the circle. By this time the students were as grimy and black as chimney-sweeps, from the smoke of the tar, and as they stood solemnly around the blazing fire, and under a canopy of thick black smoke, one might imagine them a thousand fiends—only that would be hardly appropriate for a Schiller celebration!

A scientific friend, who stood by me to witness the scene, calculated that there was enough gas wasted (from the torches) to light up all the streets of Munich for the evening, and soot enough to black all its boots for the next morning. On such a magnificent scale do the Germans get up celebrations!

We went round to several beer-houses after this to see the really popular part of the day's festivities. For the theatre only holds two to three thousand—and there are still 130,000 who must have a celebration too. Your true German, if he wishes to commemorate a great event, takes his sweetheart or his wife and goes to the Bierlocal. On this occasion all the great bier-houses were crowded to suffocation. Through the atmosphere, which was mostly carbonic acid and tobacco smoke, one could distinguish the very respectable citizens and their wives, who sipped, or swallowed, or gulped, or poured down their beer, enjoying meanwhile music of no mean order, and the most good-natured social conversation. All the next day I was a martyr, carrying about, in the shape of "Katzenjammer," the consequences of an hour spent in that dreadful atmosphere. At 12 o'clock I gained my lodgings (with the aid of the usual three ponderous house-keys, which belong to every respectable dwelling,) and thus ended the first day of the Schillerfest.

The morning of the 10th opened with a snow-storm, which melted as it fell, preparing the way for the rain which followed. In the afternoon, [illegible] cleared [illegible] and the [illegible] in the Odeon were the centre of attraction [illegible] before 6 o'clock the audience [illegible] filling the hall, those below, as the programme stipulated, in ball costume, but those in the galleries, more plainly, and for the season more sensibly clothed. All that artificial flowers, pretty dresses and bright looks (without the aid of any remarkable beauty) could do to render the scene brilliant and gay was certainly done. The men, in black and white, stood about like so many ravens in a flower-garden. The hall was decorated for the occasion with wreaths and bouquets of artificial flowers; the spaces between the pillars that support the galleries being hung with twenty-five pictures, in *chiaroscuro*, representing scenes from as many different poems by Schiller. At the end of the hall hung a curtain, which concealed for the time the further decorations, and over this another screen hid the colossal statue of Schiller (plaster) cast for the occasion, and to be unveiled in the course of the evening.

Half-past six was the appointed hour for commencing the exercises; but their Majesties having promised to come, it was impossible to go on without them; consequently, we were obliged to sit and stand patiently till half-past seven. At last they appeared, and were welcomed with three *Hochs*, for the people were really glad they had come. As soon as they and everybody else who had a seat were comfortably settled, the orchestra played, with great expression, under the leadership of Lachner, an overture of Mozart; after which a prologue by Herr Bodenstedt, who did all the verses for the occasion, was delivered by Herr Dahn, who did all the oratory, and deserves great praise for the distinctness with which he begun each line, and the guttural faintness with which he ended it; thereby inducing many to buy the Committee's text-books after the performances, in order to know what he had been saying.

The entertainment which followed consisted of eight tableaux, from the dramas of Schiller—the "Robbers," "Fiesco," "Intrigue and Love," "Don Carlos," "Wallenstein," "Marie Stuart," "Maid of Orleans," and "William Tell." Before each tableau Herr Dahn favored the audience with a poetic introduction by Herr Bodenstedt, delivered in his own peculiar tantalizing style, and after each, an appropriate selection of music was given by the orchestra, or the immense chorus, which was made up of several associations. The musical part of the entertainment consisted of the following pieces, in their order. The overture, song from "The Robbers," and chorus, by Beethoven; overture by Weber, chorus by Mendelssohn; ode "To Artists;" poetry by Schiller, music (for male voices) by Beethoven; soldier's song from "Wallenstein" by Stuntz; andante by Beethoven; march by Mendelssohn; overture to "William Tell," by Rossini.

The tableaux were arranged by different artists and amateurs, and called forth the most enthusiastic applause. Each was greeted with a double *encore*. They were capitally managed, being *framed* by a kind of Grecian porch, (the curtain which concealed it fell away with a crash at a certain point in the prologue, when Herr Dahn told it to!) and so *high up* that the orchestra and singers did not interfere with the view of the "pictures." It is impossible to go through with a minute description of them all; they were undoubted *chefs d'œuvres*; but the gem of the evening was the scene from "Marie Stuart." The moment chosen was the last before her going to the scaffold, when her attendants, wringing their hands, or pressing forward to kiss hers, bade her a last farewell. The lady who personated the unfortunate Queen was beautiful enough to rival her, and, standing in the centre of the scene, calm in the midst of such emotion as was depicted in the countenances and attitudes of the rest, she equaled one's imaginations of that moment, as it is described in history and poetry—the highest praise that can be given to such a representation. This tableau was four times shown. It seemed as though people never could look at it enough. "The Death of Gesler," from "William Tell," was also much applauded.

The last tableau was called the "Apotheosis of Schiller." The green curtain which hid his statue was drawn aside amid enthusiastic acclamation. The likeness of the statue in dress and countenance was striking, and the conception very effective. The great poet was represented as rising before us as if from the grave. His right hand was uplifted in warning, and over his head were emblazoned the words "*Sei einig, einig, einig!*" (Be united, united, united.)

This allusion to the political significance of the Schillerfest, although remote, was sufficient to bring down the house. At the foot of the statue stood four allegorical figures, representing the nations of Bavaria, Franconia, Swabia and Saxony, who, led by the fifth, "Munichia," hung gilded wreaths upon the pedestal, while a grand festival chorus of Beethoven was sung by the choir.

After this the seats were removed from the body of the hall, and for two hours, until midnight, the dance was in order. At twelve (the church authorities having forbidden any dancing on Friday) the assembly separated, with the pleasantest recollections to take with them, and the liveliest regret that centennials only come once in a hundred years. It is designed to photograph the tableaux, and form an album of them, which shall serve as souvenirs of the evening's festivities.

The next evening, "Wallenstein's Lod" was given in the Theatre. The house was full, and the performance unusually good. To-day, the 12th, the dinner comes off. And thus will end the Schillerfest, which cannot well have been more successful in any German city than here.

When the Committee went to invite him to the entertainment, old King Ludwig is said to have told them, among other things, that he had always reverenced Schiller, and it had been a bitter regret to him all his life that he had been able to do nothing for him. When he was but eighteen, and traveling for the first time in Italy, he formed the plan of inviting Schiller and his family to join him in that southern clime, where, perhaps, the poet's health might have been restored, and his life spared for still greater works; when, alas! the painter, Muller brought Ludwig the news that Schiller was dead! "I assure you, gentlemen," said the old king, "it was like a stroke of lightning! I let the paper fall from my hands." Enough for the present.

R. W. R.

The Newsboys' Lodging-House.

LETTER FROM A NEWSBOY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LODGING-HOUSE.

M——, Ind., Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

To My Friend and Benefactor: So I take my pen in my hand to let you know how I am, and how I am getting along. As far as I see I am well satisfied with my place, but I took a general look around, and as far as I see, all the boys left in M—— are doing well, especially myself, and I think there is as much fun as in New-York, for nuts and apples are all free. I am much obliged to you, Mr. O'Connor, for the paper you sent me. I received it last night; I read it last night—something about the Newsboys' Lodging-house.

All the newsboys of New-York have a bad name, but we should show ourselves, and show them that we are no fools; that we can become as respectable as any of their countrymen, for some of you, poor boys, can do something for your country; for Franklin, Webster, Clay, were poor boys once, and even Commodore V. C. Perry or Matt. C. Perry; but even George Law, and Vanderbilt, and Astor, some of the richest men of New-York, and Matt. and N. C. Perry were nothing but printers, and in the Navy on Lake Erie; and look at Winfield Scott! So, now, boys, stand up, and let them see you have got the real stuff in you. Come out here, and make respectable and honorable men, so they can say, there, that boy was once a newsboy!

Now, boys, you all know I have tried everything. I have been a newsboy, and when that got slack, you know I have smashed baggage, I have sold mats, I have peddled, I have worked on the rolling billows up the canal. I was a boot-black, and you know when I sold papers I was at the top of our profession. I had a good stand of my own, but I found that all would not do. I could not get along, but I am now going ahead. I have a first-rate home, $10 a month and my board, and I tell you, fellows, that is a great deal more than I could scrape up my best times in New-York. We are all on [illegible] out here, as long as we [illegible]

Mr. O'Connor [illegible] to send me a [illegible] *Harpers' Weekly* [illegible] rials to read [illegible] comes out. [illegible] If they would get [illegible] boys to [illegible] same books, I want something to read.

I hope this letter will find you in good health as it leaves me. Mr. O'Connor, I expect an answer before two weeks,—a letter, and a paper.

Write to me about the Lodging-house; with this I close my letter, with much respect to all.

I remain your truly obedient friend. J. K.

FROM CANADA.

The Loss of the Indian—The Cunard vs. The Canadian Line of Atlantic Steamers—Dissatisfaction in the Provinces at the Discouragement of Colonial Enterprise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Montreal, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

The loss of the *Indian*, not fully covered by insurance, renews our fears as to the permanent success of the Canadian line, and at the same time fixes our resolve to protest loudly against the continued application, as regards us, of the process which tended so much to ruin Mr. Collins' line of steamers off the ocean, viz., the subsidizing, heavily and continuously, of a rival enterprise. A recapitulation of the position of the Canadian steam-line may here be not out of place.

It was the diversion of trade from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson which first made the Provincial Government deem it necessary to establish and subsidize a communication by steamer between Quebec and Montreal, on this side, and Liverpool on the other side of the Atlantic. And no sooner were the necessary arrangements made than the Governor-General of British North America, in a dispatch dated Sept. 2, 1856, urged the claims of the Canadian line to an Imperial subsidy as well. In that dispatch he used these words:

"A Canadian may ask, Why are we, in Canada, obliged to pay a subsidy at all to a line of steamers running from the St. Lawrence to a British port, by a route which we hold to be the most advantageous one? The merits of the route itself might make a subsidy unnecessary, were it not that Her Majesty's Government give a large bounty to a line running to foreign ports." He further wrote, "We cannot ask for any breach of faith towards the present contractors; we cannot ask for a sudden termination to an arrangement of which we have had the full benefit, but we may surely ask that no renewal of the arrangement may be made without hearing what Canada has to say, when the opportunity occurs." The then Colonial Secretary replied to this dispatch on Dec. 3, 1856, promising that, at the expiration of the Cunard contract, the Government of Great Britain "hoped that an arrangement more in conformity with what they would regard as an equitable consideration for the finances of Canada might be effected."

The state of matters when the Cunard contract was made was very different from what it is at the present time. Then—in 1839—we had no railroads, and if the steamers were to go to Boston and New-York, it was with the avowed purpose of facilitating communication between Britain and the North American dependencies of the Empire. There was also a provision that a branch-steamer should run to Quebec, but, after being kept up for some years, this part of the service was discontinued. Even in 1846, when the contract was renewed, and a weekly service commenced, we were not in a position to object. But since that time at least £10,000,000 of British capital have been invested in one of our railways alone, while we have built light-houses in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and established a tug service there, and made great advancement in many other points of view.

I may, perhaps, be allowed here to correct the Albany *Journal*, which attributes the loss of the *Indian* to the dangers of "the Northern route." The route the *Indian* and other Portland steamers take, is the Southern route, pursued by the Cunarders, and all other lines running between Liverpool and American ports. The Northern route is that *via* the Straits of Belle Isle, and when the *Journal* uses these words: "Travel in or near the St. Lawrence Gulf is a succession of perils. Shoals line it. Fogs overhang it. Reefs lurk underneath it," it refers to a state of things which is almost mythical. The St. Lawrence route used to be dangerous until recently, but the system of lighting it is now so perfect that there has been but one ship wrecked on it this year, viz.: the *John Bull*, and that was within the last three weeks, after Winter had set in.

Now the Cunard contract was to have expired on the 1st of January, 1862, but previously, that is to say, in 1858, it was renewed at an increased figure, namely, £176,340, besides extras, which were not to exceed £40,000. And although the Canada authorities were to have been afforded an opportunity of urging their views, as was promised by the Colonial Secretary in 1856, the first they learned of this renewal was through some members of the Colonial Government, who happened to be in England in November, 1858! Shortly afterwards, too, the Lever contract was made, at which we were still more indignant, perhaps because in this instance we had not only been aggrieved, but also befooled into giving glorious dinners to Lord Bury, the agent of the Galway line in America.

We, however, plucked up our spirits, and determined to increase our subsidy, and to make our service a weekly one, at least during the Summer months. The amount we agreed to pay per annum was £55,000 currency, or about £44,000 sterling. The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, the owners of the Canadian Line, built bigger steamers, and did their share of duty nobly.

Meanwhile, the Galway contract had got into bad odor "at home," and a Committee was appointed by the Imperial Parliament to inquire into the question of subsidies generally. Our Ministers got wind of this very speedily, and no sooner was the session of the Colonial Parliament over, than one of them—Hon. John Rose, M. P. P. from Montreal—posted off to London, and was just in time to be examined as the last witness, before the Committee adjourned *sine die*. This was on the 11th of August. On the 16th he addressed the Colonial Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle, on the same subject.

The Committee of Parliament did not report, owing to the termination of the session. Its proceedings, therefore, have not been officially published, but those interested have succeeded in obtaining the information they required. Mr. Rose's evidence is especially important to us. He is not given to mince matters, or to conceal his thoughts in obscure language, and, if he said "Colonial prosperity has been needlessly sacrificed to promote the interests of private companies," he only stated an opinion which is shared by a majority of our people, while, if he asserted that "an amount of irritation and dissatisfaction would arise in Canada which I do not pretend to predict the extent of, if the Canadian line is broken up," he was undoubtedly correct.

This question assumes a far broader significance when recent arrangements for the carriage of the European mails to and from the Western States are taken into account. For eight or ten of the Republics of the Union will be served by the Canadian line, if it continues, or injured by its failure, if it fails. The rapid passages of the steamers I speak of are known to every newspaper reader. The *Hungarian* once made three consecutive trips in 27 days 3 hours. And, rapid as has been the passage across the ocean hitherto, it will, ere long, be more so. The Company have in course of construction a vessel which is under contract to run from Quebec to Liverpool in less than eight days. And as the Grand Trunk Railway is finished to River du Loup—115 miles below Quebec, where passengers and mails will be disembarked next Summer—the passage from side to side will in all likelihood be accomplished within the week. But the Company cannot stand against the Cunard and Lever lines, subsidized by the wealthiest empire in the civilized world. England is overweighting this young colony, her progeny, in the race across the Atlantic.

We are discussing several methods of relief. We find that England subsidizes lines to all her other independent colonies—Australia, and the Indies, East and West. She even pays £14,000 per annum, out of £24,000, which is given for the coast service of the New Zealand colonies. Why should she not assist us too? Then, in the second place, we are debating the possibility of amalgamating ours with either the Cunard or Lever line, the chief difficulty being that we insist on our route being used in Summer by the main line (that is, via the North Channel out of the Irish Sea, and via the Straits of Belle Isle into the Gulf of St. Lawrence), and the other part of the service being done by branch steamers. And in the third place, we are making some rather vague proposals for carrying mails for the Pacific overland. When the British Parliament and our Parliament meet, there will very likely be some tall talking about the matter, especially here. Meanwhile we are doing what we can in the newspapers to make our voice heard across the Atlantic, and both our Finance Minister and our Postmaster-General are in England, and neither of them asleep.

I will keep you informed as to the progress of affairs. Meantime, I will consider you as somewhat interested to know whether Allan Edmonstone & Co. will share the fate of Mr. Collins.

The London Shoeblack Brigade.—Some interesting items of the working of the Shoeblack Brigade are furnished in the report of the East-London branch of that organization for the year just closing. It stated that during the year 371 boys had been admitted, of whom 173 had been received into the Refuge, and been disposed of as follows: 25 have obtained situations, 7 have been restored to their parents, 10 are employed as shoeblacks, 6 as brushmakers, 18 as tailors, 4 have emigrated to Canada, 20 have been dismissed as incorrigible, and 31 have absconded. The total number of shoeblacks in the Blue Brigade are 80, and their united earnings for the year amounted to £1,079.

[illegible]

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Nov. [illegible] to Nov. [illegible], 1859:

[illegible]

We read in *Galignani*: "On Saturday last, (Nov. 19,) the Emperor gave a grand shooting party in the grand park of Compiègne. The game killed amounted to [illegible] head. The [illegible] Metternich brought down the greatest number. The Emperor takes a walk about the town and neighborhood of Compiègne [illegible] companied by an aide-de-camp. The townspeople have the good taste to respect his Majesty's incognito [illegible] respectfully as he passes. [illegible] to the Rue Jean d'Arc [illegible] which formerly [illegible] at the extremity of the old bridge [illegible] by which the Maid of Orleans [illegible] sortie in which she fell into the hands [illegible] The Emperor afterwards walked [illegible] Ville and visited the museum. On the occasion of the Empress's *fête* the Prince Imperial recited a compliment to her Majesty, but his memory failing him before he got to the end of his little speech, he supplied the want of words by throwing himself into his mother's arms. The Empress received the embrace of her son with an emotion which was shared by all the persons present."

The Philadelphia *Argus* has the following anecdote of Barney Williams: "It will be recollected that upon the first evening of his present engagement in this city, he alluded to the 'Old Walnut' and to [illegible] management in terms of touching gratitude. It was at this theatre that he made his *début* and worked his way to popularity. This he has never forgotten. In all his travels through Europe, and amidst a theatrical success of an almost unparalleled character, he stated in a speech to the audience of the Walnut, his heart always traveled back fondly and gratefully to this old and favorite establishment. But to the point. Barney lately inquired after his old manager, E. A. Marshall, Esq., and learning that he had met with some reverses and misfortunes, he, in the promptest and kindest manner, at once tendered his own and wife's services in getting up a complimentary benefit—not only promising to give his gratuitous services on the occasion, but also pledged himself to make it a substantial benefit in a pecuniary sense. This speaks volumes in favor of an Irishman's heart, and the kindness in the bosom of Barney Williams. Mr. Marshall, we learn, was much gratified at this kind, prompt, and touching exhibition of real gratitude."

A deputation, which was to invite the King and Queen of Bavaria to a Schiller *fête*, was received on the 9th by the Queen and King Louis. The latter, among other things, said to them, "In my youth I was a great admirer of Schiller, and I have regretted all my life that I was not able to do anything for him. At his death I was only 18 years old, and I had nothing myself. I had made my first journey into Italy, and had conceived the design of inviting Schiller to settle with his family in Italy, where he might recruit his strength and continue his beautiful productions. Just at this time the painter Muller came to my villa, bringing the news of his death. I assure you, gentlemen, that I was quite stunned by the news, and the letter fell from my hands."

While Charles Kean was performing at [illegible] "Richard III.," a favorite Newfoundland dog which he had left in his dressing-room trotted out, and appeared at the wing, just as Richard and Richmond were on the point of engaging in the last scene. [illegible] growled at his master's antagonist, exhibited his teeth and rushed forward; whereupon the terrified Richmond, deeming the odds too serious, fled from the field and was seen no more. Kean being left without an antagonist, was obliged to fall and the unconcerned Lion began licking his master's face, and the curtain fell amid a roar of laughter. In response to the calls of the audience *Richard* appeared, but Lion positively declined to make any further bow.

The Newark *Mercury* says: We learn from the *Evening Journal* that Rev. Mr. Callan, pastor of St. James' (R. C.) Church, in the Fifth Ward, had an interview in New-York last week with Rev. Dr. Cahill, the distinguished Catholic clergyman, who recently arrived from Ireland, and secured a promise from him that he would visit Newark immediately after the delivery of his lecture on Astronomy in that city, and repeat those lectures here. When it is known that Dr. Cahill has just declined an offer of [illegible] for the delivery of his lectures in various cities of the South, the friends of this noted astronomer in Newark may have reason to congratulate themselves upon having secured his services here at so early a day. He is expected in Newark at the close of the holidays.

Buoncompagni, the newly-elected Regent of Central Italy, is a native of Turin, and previously to [illegible] he was celebrated for his writings on civil law and public instruction, and for his attachment to liberal principles. When, in 1848, a constitutional régime was established in Piedmont, he was made Minister of Public Instruction, and in that capacity he drew up the law on national colleges, which has produced good results. He was afterwards Minister of Grace and Justice, and President of the Chamber of Deputies. He then became Ambassador in Tuscany, and on the departure of the Grand Duke was appointed Royal Commissioner by Sardinia. He is deeply attached to constitutional principles, and is remarkable for moderation.

The Washington *Star* says: "The wife of John Brown, on taking charge of the remains of her husband, stated that she designed conveying them home with as little publicity or delay as possible; and it appears that she has performed this voluntary promise with thorough good faith. We may add that she has won the respect and regard of the entire South by the womanly delicacy and good sense she displayed while performing the duties of her trying mission."

The *Evening Journal* says: No Ex-President has ever lived in more studied seclusion than Martin Van Buren. He is seldom away from his home, and never seems to covet attentions of any kind. On the 5th inst., he passed his 77th year. He is said to be writing a memoir of his times. It will, if truthful, reveal a great many curious chapters in the political history of the country.

The Bishopric of Sierra Leone has again been conferred upon an Englishman, Rev. E. H. Beckles, who has been for many years past Rector of St. Peter's, at St. Christopher's, in the Diocese of Antigua, and who is at present on a visit to London. Mr. Beckles is the fourth Bishop of Sierra Leone, his three predecessors having fallen victims to the dreadful climate.

M. Mortara, whose arrival in Paris has been announced, is still young, and of gentleman-like demeanor. He is very calm in manner, but is energetically resolved to spare no pains to obtain possession of his child. His wife recently gave birth to another child at Bologna, to which place she went from Rome, in order not to run the risk of having it taken from her. M. and Mme. Mortara intend to take up their residence in Piedmont.

Much sensation has been produced at Rome by the arrest of Signor Santanegio, a leading member of the young Liberal Party, and a personal friend of the Ex-Piedmontese Minister, Count della Minerva. He was captured by the sbirri, on Tuesday evening, whilst leaving the Opera, and carried off to the prison of Monte Citorio, where he is supposed to be still, there being no *habeas corpus* whereby his friends may verify his whereabouts.

The official journal of Modena, of the 14th, puts in suit H. R. H. Francois d'Autriche d'Este, and enjoins him to restore, within thirty days, the gold and the medals carried off in the library and museum of Modena, and to return to the State coffers the 600,000 francs which he took with him on leaving the territory in June last. This summons emanates from the Civil Record-office of Modena.

It has been discovered that the late Mr. Redman, for a long time Cashier to the Leeds Banking Company, had systematically falsified his accounts, his defalcations amounting altogether to the enormous sum of £13,000. He has left property, however, of the value of £4,000, so that the loss of the bank will be some £9,000.

A few Sundays since, at Munich, in the [illegible] Greek church, was married a Russian celebrity well known in London circles, Ivan Golovine, whose proceedings at Turin got him leave of absence from Piedmont, as well as from Berlin. He wede the [illegible] of Lieut.-Gen. de Hesse, late Governor of [illegible] public writings are familiar to politicians.

William B. Hatch, Esq., of Canada [illegible] Captain of the "Washington Grays," who left [illegible] months since on a visit to Europe, has [illegible] Captain's commission in the Russian [illegible] Emperor, and been appointed to the Third [illegible] Regiment of Cavalry, stationed at [illegible]burg.

A letter from Ludwigslust states that the [illegible] of Paris has arrived there, previously [illegible] sion to the East, to visit his venerable [illegible] the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg [illegible] now in her 83d year, and has just recovered from a rather serious indisposition.

"The King of Naples," says the *Nord*, [illegible] "in recently replying to Baron Brenier, representative of France, who recommended him to adopt the French Constitution, or that of Piedmont, exclaimed—'Constitution! No! Constitution is only another name for revolution.'"

An interesting lecture on Japan has been delivered in Glasgow by Mr. Laurence Oliphant, Secretary of the late British Embassy to that country. With the usages of the Japanese he is, perhaps, more conversant than any other European.

The Duke de Chartres, who belongs, as is well known, to the Sardinian army, has just obtained [illegible]

[illegible]'s house of [illegible]. He intends to [illegible] his old tutor, M. de Bunsen, and Capt. [illegible], in visiting Greece, Egypt and Palestine.

Capt. Penny, the well-known Arctic voyager, arrived on the [illegible] at [illegible] from the whale-fishery at Cumberland (or Hogan) [illegible]. He left Aberdeen at the end of last June in the Lady Franklin, and returns thus early with three whales, about sixty tons of oil, and a few tons of bone.

Professor Sedgwick has received a communication from Dr. Livingstone, dated "River Zambesi, East Africa, May 27." Dr. Livingstone reports the discovery of a vast highland lake region, where the inhabitants cultivate cotton very extensively, while he [illegible] "every one spins and weaves it."

After an absence of several years, Mr. Charles Kean appeared on Saturday evening, the 19th ult., at the Dublin Theatre Royal, in the character of Hamlet. The house is one of large dimensions, capable of accommodating a very numerous audience, and it was densely crowded in every part.

The British Consul at Honolulu is raising subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. Cook, at Kealake Bay, on the spot where he fell.

A pension of 15,000f. has been accorded to the widow of Gen. [illegible], who was killed in Italy, and at her death half of it is to go to her three children.

[illegible], who has played a leading part in the political affairs of Mexico, has arrived at Marseilles from that country.

The Providence Journal recommends Prof. George W. Greene as a competent biographer of the late Washington Irving.

Gen. Vidaurri, the distinguished Mexican general now an exile, paid Austin, Texas, a visit last week, and was received with marked honors.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed Judge Martin, of Baltimore, to the Bench of the Superior Court.

Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, is to be the next Moderator of the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

Albert Pike, the poet, lawyer, soldier and orator, has applied to the Choctaw nation, it is stated, to be naturalized.

A monument to Rev. Charles Avery, a distinguished Colonizationist, will soon be erected at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Rev. Dr. Pomroy is now staying with his brother in the town of Sunderland, Franklin County, Mass.

Prof. Mitchel is delivering a course of astronomical lectures in Buffalo.

A dispatch from Nice announces that the Empress Mother of Russia is seriously indisposed.

The Emperor of Austria is at present at Holitsch, in Hungary, on a shooting excursion.

Mr. Richard Cobden has been very ill at Paris, but is reported to be improving.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

BRISK BUSINESS—SEVERAL CASES DISPOSED OF.

The work of this Court yesterday was brisk, and many cases were disposed of, the Recorder sitting to a late hour to make up for the time lost by the election recess.

John Christopher was tried and convicted on a charge of stealing a watch and chain worth $75 from Mr. Albert W. Berg, on the 17th October. He was sentenced to three years and four months in the State Prison.

William Eddo, indicted on a charge of stealing clothing from Mr. Charles Jolley, valued at $28 which brought the offence up to the standard of grand larceny, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent for four months to the Penitentiary.

John Quinn pleaded guilty to an assault on Richard Hargan on August 16, and was remanded till Saturday for sentence.

George Werner was tried and convicted of keeping a very disreputable house in Thirtieth street. The evidence disclosed the fact that policemen are not [illegible] taking bribes from the proprietors of such houses, to screen them from difficulty. Werner was sentenced by the Recorder to six months in the Penitentiary and fined $100, to remain in prison till the fine is paid.

Edward Costello pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving stolen goods. Not sentenced.

John Smith, indicted with Francis Dunn, on a charge of robbing Andrew J. Layton, on the 2d October, at Old-slip, of a wallet containing bank-bills and a check, worth in all $86, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years and four months in the State Prison.

Mary Mann, a fair but frail lady, deeply veiled, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

James McCann pleaded guilty to a felonious assault on John Lewis and Arthur MacAllister. He was sent, on each charge, to the Penitentiary for one year.

Josephine Hewlett pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Not sentenced.

The somewhat celebrated case of Henry Karples, charged with fraudulently obtaining goods from the firm of Becker & Brothers, four merchants, by whom he was employed as a clerk, was again argued by Mr. Edmon Blankman. The Recorder reserved his decision.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 8—Before Judge Ingersoll.

William B. Dinsmore, President, &c., vs. Nathan Mersey.—This was an action brought by the Adams Express Company, of which the plaintiff was President, to recover the sum of $50,000, alleged by them to have been converted by the defendant, who was the resident agent of the Company at Montgomery, Alabama. The plaintiff's allegation is that there were two packages, one of ten thousand dollars and one of forty thousand dollars which were to have been sent to Columbus, Georgia, but by misdirection were sent to Montgomery and there converted by the defendant. The defendant denies the whole matter. The case is still on.

For the plaintiffs, Mr. Cutting and Mr. O'Conor, and Messrs. Blatchford, Seward and Griswold. For the defendant, Mr. Joachimsen and Mr. Ashmead.

A Sheriff Case.

Charles Watson and another vs. James C. Willet, Sheriff.—This was an action against the Ex-Sheriff to recover damages for an alleged wrongful seizure of plaintiff's goods, and was tried before Justice Pierrepont, in the Superior Court. The complaint alleged that the Sheriff, or his agents, carried off about $800 worth of the plaintiff's goods, consisting of wines, schnapps, &c., &c., in December, 1857, and that the goods have since been detained.

The defendant set up that the goods were seized under process issued in pursuance of a judgment obtained against one S. Edwin Knower, by Patrick Monaghan; that at the time the goods were taken they were in the possession of the said S. Edwin Knower, the judgment debtor in that action. It appeared that the defendant in the former case, against whose goods execution was issued, was in business at No. 61 Beaver-street with Samuel Knower, his father, and Watson, plaintiff herein, who was a friend; that at the time the goods were seized the said defendant was the ostensible owner of the goods and the chief proprietor. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning.

Mr. Hart for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendants.

Verdict.

George F. Pemston et al. vs. Thomas Gilmartin.—This was an action to recover for the use of a vessel a voyage to Greytown and back, via St. Kitts, and was tried before Justice Slosson, in the Superior Court.

The particulars of the case were reported in Thursday's Times. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,941 47, and the Court allowed $50 thereon.

J. D. Hall for plaintiffs; E. Terry for defendant.

New Rules.

COMMON PLEAS.—The following rules have been adopted by the Court of Common Pleas for the year 1860:

1. That a new General Calendar for the Trial Terms be made up for the year 1860, notes of issue for which must be filed before Saturday, the 24th day of December, instant, specifying whether the issue is to be tried "by a jury," or "by the Court without a jury;" also, stating thereon its number upon the Calendar of 1859, and if it has been marked "Down," when it was so marked.

No cause will be entered upon the Calendar, unless the note of issue conforms to these requirements.

2. There will be but one Calendar made up for the year 1860, and but one note of issue need be filed in any cause. Causes noticed after the January term will be placed at the foot of the General Calendar, according to their dates of issue. Causes marked *Down* will be placed at the end of the Calendar.

3. Causes may be *generally reserved* by a written consent of the attorneys, filed at any time *before* the case is on the day calendar. Cases so reserved, may afterwards be placed upon the day calendar, on the application of either party to the Judge *at Chambers*, provided two days' previous notice of such application be given to the adverse party.

4. All causes marked "*Off for the term*," shall have priority at the succeeding term, and will be placed at the head of the calendar thereby.

5. The calendar of causes to be tried *by the Court* without a jury, will be called at the trial terms on the fourth Mondays of January, March, May, and November.

6. Fifteen causes will be placed on each day calendar, and no calendar will be made *for* Saturdays.

7. At the General Terms, in appeal cases arising in this Court, the parties may by consent reserve the argument until the second week in term, when all so reserved will be called in their order on the calendar. But in appeals from the Marine and Justices' Courts no such reservation will be allowed, and counsel therein must be prepared for the argument when the case is reached in its order.

8. In any action on contract, where there is reason to believe that the defence is interposed for delay, and that the trial will not occupy more than one hour, the plaintiff may, upon a notice of four days, apply at Chambers to have the cause placed upon the Special Calendar for short cases, and which will be made up for the last Friday in each trial term.

The notice must be accompanied by the affidavits (if any) upon which the motion will be founded.

If the motion be granted, the order to that effect shall forthwith be delivered to the Clerk, with a written notice specifying the number of the cause on the General Calendar.

Should the trial occupy more than one hour, it may be suspended in the discretion of the Judge holding the Court, and the cause will thereupon be placed at the foot of the General Calendar, unless otherwise specially ordered. By order of the Court.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

Dec. 1, 1859.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859.

MEATS.

Have been more sought after, though prices have not varied essentially.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	16	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	18	@	—
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	8	@	9
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	3	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	90
Lard, ℔ lb	11½	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Tripe, ℔ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supplies are generally good, and prices are unaltered, though, in some instances, tending downwards. The demand is moderate.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb	16	@	18
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	37½	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	14	@	16
Fowls, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Geese, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Geese, Wild, each	87½	@	1 00
Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	1 37½
Ducks, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	66	@	87
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 00	@	3 75
Woodcock, ℔ pair	55	@	75
Wood Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@	65
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 75
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Widgeon, ℔ pair	44	@	62
Teal, ℔ pair	25	@	62
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 62½	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	60	@	87
Quails, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@	1 25
Venison, ℔ lb	10	@	15
Bear's Meat, ℔ lb	—	@	25
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Hares, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Squirrels, grey, each	8	@	10

FISH.

Most descriptions have been in request at steady rates.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	37	@	50
Mackerel, each	22	@	25
Codfish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Pickerel, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Whitefish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Blackfish, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Perch, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	—	@	10
Black Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Haddock, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Smelts, ℔ lb	15	@	—
Terrapin, each	62	@	87
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25	@	—
Lobsters, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	16
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	12	@	16
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are plenty and low in price, yet not in very brisk demand. Large quantities of very poor Potatoes are in market. These are selling at irregular rates. The inquiry for other leading articles is moderate.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	67
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10	@	12
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	87	@	1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	20	@	25
Turnips, ℔ basket	25	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Beets, ℔ bunch	4	@	—
Onions, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cabbage, each	4	@	7
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	87	@	2 50
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	50	@	1 50
Pumpkins, each	5	@	15
Squashes, each	10	@	15
Salad, ℔ head	3	@	[illegible]
Chicory, ℔ head	3	@	—
Celery, ℔ bunch	12	@	—
Parsley, ℔ bunch	3	@	4
Watercresses, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ basket	75	@	—
Sorrell, ℔ peck	31	@	37
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	25
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Okra, dried, ℔ half peck	$1 25	@	—
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Leeks, ℔ bunch	—	@	4
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12
Mint, ℔ bunch	—	@	3

FRUIT.

The variable weather has had an unfavorable effect on this branch of business. To-day, the demand is pretty good for the principal varieties, which are quoted firm. Some kinds are disappearing for the season.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	20
Grapes, ℔ lb	—	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	8	@	9
Pears, Beurre Diel, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Vicar of Wakefield, ℔ half-peck	75	@	1 00
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ half-peck	—	@	2 00
Pears, Columbian Virgalieu, ℔ hf-peck	1 50	@	2 00
Pears, Winter Beurre, ℔ half-peck	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	37	@	75
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	10	@	18
Walnuts, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	31	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb	8	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb	6	@	10
Currants, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Prunes, ℔ lb	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Trade has been spiritless this week. Prices are essentially unchanged.

Butter, State, ℔ lb	20	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	28	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ lb	27	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16	@	22
Cheese, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Eggs, six for	12	@	—
Eggs, thirteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	25	@	28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thos. B. Way, stand No. 21; Pachen & Knapp, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. Hiscox, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Crosby, stand No. 185; J. Lyon, stand No. 3; J. Cameron, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 47 bbls. Ashes, 7,563 bbls. Flour, 863 bbls. Corn Meal, 28 bushels Wheat, 3,106 bushels Corn, 172 bushels Rye, 2,580 bushels Oats, 3,947 pkgs. Provisions and 391 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Pots at $5 12½; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ bbl.

BEESWAX—Sales, 1,600 lbs. American Yellow at 35c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in request, and are quoted firm.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 300 bags Laguayra at 12⅛c.@12¾c.; 350 bags triage do. at 9¼c.@10c.; 2,500 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c.; and 158 bags St. Domingo on terms not ascertained.

COTTON—Has been in good demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported to-day, of 3,600 bales, including 2,000 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland here at 11c.@11¼c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 240 tons Jamaica Logwood, at $12 50 ℔ ton.

FISH—Have been moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, partly for shipment. Prices have been pretty well sustained. The light receipts and the probability of an early suspension of Canal and river navigation tend to [illegible] the firmness of sellers. The available supply, however, is understood as being quite large. [illegible] We have heard of sales of only 13,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 27½@$5 40, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 10@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 35@$5 50; round hoop Ohio shipping brands, $5 60@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@	$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@	5 15
Extra State	5 27½	@	5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	@	5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@	5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 60	@	5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@	5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@	7 50

Southern Flour is less inquired for, yet is steady. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls. in lots, at $5 60@$5 90 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 95@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is quiet at former rates. There were 300 bbls. sold, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$6 60 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered and prices have favored buyers, yet the reported sales have not exceeded 37,500 bushels, including good white Canada, at $1 42; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 20; and good red Texas at $1 22½ ℔ bushel. Corn has been quiet, sales having been confined to 15,000 bush. at 84c.@87c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 85c.@90c. for new white Southern; 93c. for old do. do.; and 94c.@95c. for old round yellow, ℔ bush. Rye is less plenty and is held at 90c. and upwards, ℔ bushel. No important sales transpired, as buyers are not disposed to pay asking prices. Barley is in fair request at uniform figures. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels, including two and four-rowed State at 73c.@75c.; Canada East at 75c., and prime Canada West at 87c., ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and are firm, including Prince Edward's Island at 47c.; Canada at 45½c.@46c.; Western, at 45c.@46c., State, at 45½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@44c.; and Southern at 40c.@43c. ℔ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been less active this week. The demand has been restricted. The regular home trade have been the principal purchasers. Shippers bought freely—on one or two days—but otherwise moved cautiously. The latest news from Liverpool has been discouraging to export operations. The inquiry *from* speculators has been limited. On Thursday, light receipts and cold weather had the effect of checking the downward tendency of the market. Canal and river navigation is likely to be soon suspended for the season, and holders anticipate some *results favorable to their interests, as the consequence* of this event. Yesterday, a light business was transacted at essentially unaltered prices. Only a small amount, chiefly of extra State, was purchased for export. Wheat has been sparingly dealt in this week. The demand has been spiritless. It has been mainly for shipment, and for milling. Prices have been generally offered which have been unsatisfactory to holders. On this account, business has been restricted. Speculators have not evinced much disposition to purchase. The tendency of the market has been decidedly favorable to buyers. Yesterday, the sales were moderate, and the market was depressed. The total sales of Wheat, during the week, amounted to 125,000 bushels. Corn has been more freely offered than it has been wanted by purchasers, and prices have tended downward. The market is bare of mixed Western. Rye has been in moderate demand, at about previous rates. Barley has been inquired for, and desirable lots have been held with confidence. Oats have been unsettled, closing, however, with a fair demand at firmer prices."

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,100 bales, at full prices.

HIDES—The demand this week has been spiritless. Dealers refuse to operate unless at a considerable reduction in prices, which most holders are unwilling to concede. The receipts are liberal, and will be large for the next two months. There are at present several cargoes from Buenos Ayres, &c., overdue. The receipts this week have been 33,000 Hides. The stock in first hands amounts to 246,000; same time last year, 76,000. The principal sales during the week have been: 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 23c., 9 months; 2,500 Orinoco, at auction, 20c., 6 months; 1,200 San Juan, 19c., 6 months; 2,500 Texas, and 1,000 Para, on private terms; 400 dry-salted Matamoras, 15½c., 6 months; 400 Porto Cabello, 19c., 6 months.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in at steady rates. New 12c.@18c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 200 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $23@$24 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been in limited request, including Galena at $5 77@$5 80, and Soft Spanish at $5 65 ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate this week, at about previous rates. The receipts have been fair, and the stock is large.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been very limited, including new crop New-Orleans at 52c., and Cuba Muscovado at 25c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been sparingly sought after, including common at $1 50 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is salable and steady, chiefly at 55c.@56c. ℔ gallon. Whale is inactive, and Sperm is in demand at former rates. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request, chiefly at $16 37½@$16 44 for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,800 bbls.—including 1,000 bbls. Mess, for future delivery, on terms not ascertained. Cut Meats are selling at 7c. for shoulders, and 9¼c.@10½c. for hams, ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in demand, at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and steady. The day's transactions comprise 350 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—*Sales have been reported of 500 tcs., in lots,* at $3 62½@$4 37½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in demand, and is held with more firmness.

SEEDS—Clover has been purchased moderately at 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Very little prime Seed is available. Timothy and Linseed remain as last noticed.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 370 hhds. Cuba at 6⅝c.@7¼c.; 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c.; and 100 boxes Havana, at 7½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. on private terms.

TEAS—The public sale of black to-day resulted in the disposal of the lots offered, including Oolong at 35c.@48½c., and Souchong at 26½c. ℔ lb. The catalogue was not an attractive one.

TIN—Has been less sought after. Prices have not varied.

TOBACCO—Has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported, since Tuesday last, of 90 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 6c.@11½c.; 142 cases Seed Leaf, at 4½c.@18c.; 126 cases Florida, at 9c.@22c.; 198 bales Havana, at 23c.@65c.; and 340 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 27¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@¼d. ℔ lb.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d. Also, by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef, at 6s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 40s.; and 50 tcs. Lard, at 40s. For London, 10 tons Seed, at 27s. 6d.; 50 tons Dead Weight, at 25s.; and 100 tcs. Beef on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. ℔ lb., and 100 tcs. Beef, at 8s.; also, 5,000 bushels Grain on private terms.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE JEWS HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1859.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN THE meeting-room of the Greene-st. Synagogue, on the 11th day of December next, for three Directors, as Class No. 2, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, L. M. Morrison and Joseph Fatman, whose term of office will expire on that day. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 M.

SAML. A. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE MANAGERS OF "THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS" will hold their Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting, for the Election of Managers, at the Asylum on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on MONDAY, the 12th inst., from 12 to 12½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

JOHN SCOTT.—IF JOHN SCOTT, WHOSE FATHER left Glinton, Northamptonshire, England, for America, in the year 1817, will communicate with the subscriber, directed to Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, he may hear something to his advantage.

JOSEPH HOLDICH.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND HORSES WANTED.—A rockaway or other light carriage, with one or two horses. Any private gentleman wishing to dispose of such will find a purchaser through Box No. 380 Post-office, by sending a full description and price.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—A SUPERIOR FAMILY horse, bob-tail, dark brown, good traveler, kind and gentle every way; sold only for want of use; price, $75. Apply to BROWN & SMITH; stables, No. 120 East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE, MADE to order by Beardsley, in good order; also, one-seated wagon, leather top. Can be seen at P. CLEARY'S stable, in 18th-st., near Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, [illegible] Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] CHURCH—CORNER OF [illegible] Divine Service EVERY [illegible] and a Prayer Meeting [illegible]. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CHRIST'S JUDGMENT-SEAT, WHEN AND WHERE IS IT?—Rev. [illegible]'s sermon on this subject will be repeated (by request) at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st. TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the Report on the state of the Church at the late United States Convention.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—AT THE Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Warren will be present with the "Sabbath School Vocalists," who will sing several Sunday-school pieces, the school and congregation joining in the choruses. The exercises will be interspersed with short addresses from several Sunday-school speakers.

FREE CHURCH FAIR.—LADIES INTERESTED in the Good Shepherd Church in 54th-st., will hold a Fair to assist Rev. Ralph Hoyt in rebuilding the edifice destroyed by a tornado last year. To commence TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at No. 753 Broadway, near Astor-place. Contributions and patronage respectfully solicited. Mrs. HOYT, Directress.

REV. JOHN A. TODD WILL DELIVER his discourse on *The Death of Washington Irving*, in the second Dutch Church, Tarrytown, on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 11; services commencing at 10½ o'clock. The above was postponed last Sabbath on account of the storm.
TARRYTOWN, Dec. 9, 1859.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Rev. GEO. R. NOYES will discourse, at 10½ A. M., on *The Present Crisis*, when a collection postponed from last Sunday, on account of the weather, will be taken up for the family of John Brown. At 7½ P. M. the seventh Palestine lecture on *A Visit to Mount Carmel, Tyre and Sidon.* Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector, will be opened for Divine Service on NEXT SUNDAY, Dec. 11, and on the second Sunday of every month, in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Also on the Evening of Christmas Day.

THE CHARACTER AND TIMES OF LUTHER.—A *resumé* of the above lecture will be delivered in Charles-st. Church, (Rev. Mr. Blair's,) on MONDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN SERVICE. After which a collection will be taken in behalf of the 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church.

REV. DR. BETHUNE WILL PREACH TO-MORROW MORNING in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church. His installation as Associate Minister will take place in the EVENING, Rev. Drs. LUDLOW and HARDENBERGH, Messrs. JAMIESON and VAN NEST conducting the services, which will commence at 7 P. M.

DR. GEORGE B. CHEEVER WILL PREACH, TO-MORROW, by exchange, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M. *Prof. Mattison will preach in the same place, on The Object, Failure and Death of the late John Brown.* Seats free, and the public generally invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, *Everlasting Punishment*, with a commentary on the 24th and 25th chapters of Matthew.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. THOMAS COOK will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. The Missionary meeting of the Sunday School, with addresses, will be held at 3 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF MANHATTAN—Corner of Avenue B and 5th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. WIGGINS; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, of the Mulberry-st. Presbyterian Church.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. ROBERT MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon: *Do the Scriptures teach the Doctrine of Eternal Sin and Suffering?* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, upon the *Fourth Commandment*, the fourth in the course of "Plain Sermons on the Commandments," in the church at the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services, 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHAPEL.—Rev. CHARLES W. BAIRD, of Yonkers, will preach at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, NEXT SABBATH (Dec. 11.) Services in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—(Congregational,) Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ and 7½. Evening sermon to the young—*The Little Maid.* Singing by the Sabbath School. Communion at 3½ P. M.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn.—The Blind Minister, Rev. A. MCCLELLAND, Pastor. Preaching, as usual, TO-MORROW, in the above Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats provided for strangers. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT FOR PRAYER for the enslaved will be held in the Church of the Puritans (Union-square,) on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Clergymen will please give notice to-morrow.

PREACHING FOR THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW will preach in reference to the world's great crisis, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Friends of Christ come and hear him.

LECTURES TO MEDICAL STUDENTS AND MEDICAL MEN.—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will deliver the fourth lecture of this course TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Tabernacle, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—FLEET-ST., BETWEEN Hudson-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Rev. THOMAS G. CARVER, the recently-elected Rector, will preach in the above Church TO-MORROW. *Services commence A. M. at 10½ o'clock; P. M., at 7½.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Cherry-street M. E. Church, Cherry-st., near Clinton, on TUESDAY next, at 7 P. M. Addresses, Dialogues, Solos, &c., by the children. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Ormond-place, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH, will preach in this Church on SABBATH, Dec. 11, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D. At 3 P. M. by Rev. G. F. HILTON, of Minn. Conference. Seats free.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The extra meetings commenced in this Church will be continued next week. Rev. R. C. PUTNEY will preach TUESDAY EVENING. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION EVANGELICAL SERVICES.—20th SUNDAY, Nov. 11. Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. Father CHINIQUY, at 7½ P. M. Daily Union Prayer Meeting at 8 A. M., in Room No. 24.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD DEPOT between 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday School and Bible Class 2½ P. M.

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL PRAYER-Meeting Association will conduct the services at the 36th-st. M. E. Church, SUNDAY (to-morrow) MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING.
P. WARD, Pastor.

REV. FATHER CHINIQUY, OF ST. ANN'S, Kankakee County, Ill., will speak in the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome-st., (Dr. Wood's,) at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ in Dr. Phillips' Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st.

REV. H. L. VAN DOREN, JUST INSTALLED Pastor of the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., is expected to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. on SABBATH. All made welcome.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-ST. Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP—PASTOR OF BETHESDA Baptist Church, 23d-st., near 3d av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 11th. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. BURLINGHAM WILL PREACH in the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*Christian Hopefulness.*

UNIVERSALIST MISSION, THIRD-AVENUE and 61st-st. There will be service at the above place SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 1½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL deliver, TO-MORROW EVENING, in Market-street Church, (near East Broadway,) a sermon to New-Yorkers on *The True Foundations of a City.*

THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER Broadway and 32d st., Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Services on SUNDAYS, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The distinction between Physical and Moral Law.*

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's, will preach in the EVENING. Teachers wanted in S. School.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 11. Morning, 10½ o'clock; Evening, 7½ o'clock.

DR. POTTS WILL PREACH THE ANNUAL Sermon before the City Tract Mission on SABBATH EVENING, in Madison-square Church.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—The Pastor, Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN Trenor Hall, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEW FOR SALE, AT AUCTION—BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 12, Pew No. 25, (most central situation) in All Soul's Church (Dr. Bellows'). It will be sold to the highest bidder; owner leaving the country.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE [illegible] LECTURES on The Revelation [illegible] by Mr. [illegible], Elder of the [illegible] Church of Scotland, in Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, on SABBATH, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. The possibility, the probability, the certainty of the Revelation being a reduplicate prophecy, very distinctly developed in a course of lectures in one of the Presbyterian Churches (Dr. Scott's) San Francisco, and a large list of subscribers obtained for their publication. The principle is the most important which has yet been applied to the book, and throws more light on it than any commentary. All interested in a sound scriptural interpretation of the Revelation are invited to a conference, which will be held after the lecture. A Chart of the prophecy as a double one, and a Key of Interpretation will be posted to any address, by inclosing 10 cents for each, to the lecturer, Poste Restante, New-York.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock by Rev. R. S. ALLEN, Missionary to China. All are invited. Seats free. Union Meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

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STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS
IN RICH DRESS GOODS.
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$150,000 worth of
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One-half their invoice cost.
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Superb silks, newest styles,
Cost $1 50 per yard, sold at $1.
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Cost $35, sold at $25.
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LADIES' FURS.
MINK, MINK, MINK.
Victorines, a full prime fur, $12 50.
Victorines, in dark colored fur, $14 50.
Mink Muffs, from $12 50 up.
Mink Half Capes, from $22 up.
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My Furs are warranted genuine, and as represented.
JOHN J. BENSON.
Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

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Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.,
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EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
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—Cases woven and cemented SUSPENDERS.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 10, 1859.

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Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed for Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Still Water Runs Deep—Norma.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Too Much for Good Nature.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—William Tell and Three other Pieces.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Dock of Devils.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Lyric Recital.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Closed in Consequence of a Death in Mr. Wood's Family.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Concert of the Mendelssohn Union.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington After the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, resumed his explanations in regard to the Tribune and Mr. DOUGLAS, and finally brought Mr. LOGAN of that State to his feet to rebut the insinuations of his colleague. Mr. MCCLERNAND, of the same delegation, also read a letter from Mr. DOUGLAS, denying the charge of complicity with the Republicans. The discussion between Messrs. LOGAN and KELLOGG at length became so violent as to render a personal collision imminent, and but for the friends of the belligerents seizing them as they rushed toward each other there must have been a repetition of scenes unhappily too frequent at Washington in these latter days. The immediate effect of the disturbance was to impress all present with the instant need of organization, and to that end a third vote for Speaker was ordered. It gave 110 to SHERMAN; 88 to BOCOCK; 20 to GILMER, and scattering 12. Necessary to a choice, 116. Mr. HICKMAN, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, then moved a resolution identical in terms with that which elected Mr. BANKS, under similar circumstances, and as soon as a vote can be had upon it, it will doubtless be passed, and place Mr. SHERMAN in the Chair. Our Correspondent informs us that, pending the election of a legal Speaker, it is proposed by some of the Southern Opposition to give Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, as the senior member, provisional authority to preserve order. This measure will be formally proposed in the House on Monday, when it is thought by some that enough of the Southern and Northern Independent Opposition may be brought to its support to procure its adoption.

With regard to the President's Message, it is stated that but one proof has been drawn from the types, and that was in the custody of the President himself. Another reporter states that if the House be not organized by Tuesday the Message will be sent in without further delay.

The statement that Gen. SCOTT has returned to San Francisco, there to await further dispatches from Washington, is pronounced to be incorrect. No further instructions are to be forwarded; and he has no reason to anticipate any. The real purpose of his visit to California is to examine the site of a proposed fortification at Lake Point, in that State, and to pronounce on the necessity of such works there. Gen. TOTTEN is his associate in the Commission.

The election in Kansas has resulted decidedly in the Republican interest. Every county heard from has given a Republican majority, thus electing the entire State ticket of that party.

Our correspondent in Canada observes that serious fears for the permanency of the Canadian steam line to Liverpool are entertained, in consequence of the loss of the Indian. That vessel was uninsured, and as the company has hitherto had to contend against the disadvantage of a non-paying business, there is reason to apprehend an abandonment of the enterprise. Nothing, save a subsidy from the British Treasury as generous as that accorded to the Cunarders, can prevent this deplorable result. To obtain this perfectly just concession, the Canadians are using every means of acting on public opinion at home, and upon the authorities in London, not without hopes of success.

The New-York State Canals, the Commissioners have announced, are to be closed on Monday next.

Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, a distinguished member of the New-York Bar, and United States District Attorney for this district, died on Thursday evening, at his family residence, in Stockbridge. He was widely and favorably known as a lawyer of ability, and also as the author of a treatise on the "Measure of Damages," and another upon "Statutes." The first-mentioned of these books has attained a wide celebrity, not only in this country, but also in Europe. Mr. SEDGWICK's death was suitably noticed in several of the Courts yesterday, which adjourned upon the announcement. The wife of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, the Mayor elect, died very suddenly yesterday morning, after giving birth to a child. In respect to Mayor WOOD, and to the well-known virtues of the deceased, the Board of Councilmen met, and, having received a communication on the subject, passed resolutions of regret and sympathy. Similar action was had in the Board of Canvassers.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday morning in the Eighth Ward. It originated in the piano-forte manufactory of Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, which was entirely destroyed, with a large loss to that firm, although they had insurances to the amount of $39,500. Before the firemen could get the flames under control, they had spread to buildings on each side and in the rear of the piano manufactory. Several of them were occupied as tenement houses, and the poor families who had their abodes in them were severe sufferers. Some members of Engine Company No. 11 were injured by the falling of the walls.

The call for the meeting of citizens to express the sympathies of New-York with the people of the South, and to attest the popular devotion to the Union, was issued last evening. The place and time are still undetermined.

The Commissioners of Police, at their meeting yesterday, resolved to sit with open doors on and after the 1st of January.

The Stock Market of yesterday continued the improvement of Thursday, and some of the Shares were still higher: New-York Central, 80⅛@⅝; Panama, 124¾. Erie Bonds of 1883 rose to 80¼ ℔ cent., believed to be on a contemplated arrangement to pay off the overdue issue of 1859, which would make the former the second mortgage. Money worked easier. Exchange was dull, because of no outward European mail to-day.

The sales of Cotton reached 3,000 bales, including 2,000 bales in transitu, at a shade firmer rates. The movements in Breadstuffs and Provisions were restricted. Prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Pork tended downward. Coffee and Rice were more sought after. Candles, Hay, Hops, Lime, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Whisky were in request. Hides and Leather were rather sparingly inquired for. A moderate business was transacted in Sugar, Hops, Metals, Seeds and Foreign Liquors. Tobacco attracted more attention. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

Duty of the Republican Party.

We have more than once stated our belief, since the last Presidential election, that the Republican Party could no longer stand exclusively upon the platform which carried it through that canvass. The cardinal feature of their platform then was, resistance, by Congressional legislation, to the extension of Slavery into free territory of the United States. This was the primary, prominent, and controlling object for which the party was organized. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Pro-Slavery invasion of Kansas had made such resistance necessary, and the organization, therefore, had its basis and its strength in an existing necessity of the times. The great mass of the people of the Free States were opposed to such extension of Slavery, and were ready to take any legitimate action necessary to prevent it. The strength of this principle, and the conviction of imminent danger forced upon the public mind, gave the Republican Party the immense vote which it received in 1856.

This issue has disappeared. Kansas is no longer in jeopardy—it has been secured to Freedom. The principle of Congressional legislation for the exclusion of Slavery from the territories, has been annulled by a decision of the Supreme Court, and, even if it had not, there is no territory so exposed to the danger as to demand its exercise. The principle of Popular Sovereignty, moreover, however it may be questioned in form, has been established in fact, and will hereafter settle all disputes that may arise concerning Slavery in new territories of the United States. The controversy upon this point is over; and the contest between the Free and the Slave States of the Union for supremacy in the Federal Councils has been decided, as Senator SEWARD declared two years ago, in favor of the North.

The Republicans, therefore, must have a modified platform for the struggle of 1860. And it is becoming a matter of considerable interest to know what will be its leading features. Will Slavery be the cardinal topic on which it will rest? And what will be the particular phase of Slavery which will be presented for the public judgment? What will the Republican Party propose *to do* in regard to Slavery, as the reason why they should be placed in power?

It is alleged by its opponents that the Republican Party is becoming rapidly *Abolitionized*;—that instead of limiting its aims to preventing the extension of Slavery, it is preparing to wage open war on Slavery itself in the Southern States;—that it is thus gradually throwing aside its national character, and becoming openly a sectional, Anti-Slavery, Abolition party. Its leading organs deny the charge in words,—but the very terms of the denial involve a substantial admission of its truth.

The *Tribune*, for example, which claims and is acknowledged to be a Republican journal, holds the following language in its issue of yesterday:

> "You know that we Anti-Slavery men are not '*sectional*' in our purposes and aspirations—that, on the contrary, we are seeking to *encourage and inspire the South to cast off the burden* which has caused her to lag so far behind the North in every element of growth and greatness—know that if the South had thrown off Slavery when New-York did, her population, wealth, intelligence, would have been to-day at least double what they are. You know that mistaken Old JOHN BROWN, and his brave sons with him at Harper's Ferry, laid down their lives *not to injure but benefit the South*—that they and their comrades, dead, or about to be killed, *were the least sectional of human beings*. They sacrificed their all in an unlawful but *heroic* effort to benefit those whom they had never seen."

The *Tribune* thus declares that *an armed invasion of Southern States for the purpose of liberating their slaves, is not a sectional movement*;—that men who engage in it cannot be called sectional men;—and by necessary inference, that a political party which proclaims that to be its purpose, is not a *sectional* party. After such a definition of terms as that, of what possible use is a disclaimer of "sectionality,"—or a proclamation that the party is purely and thoroughly *national* in its motives and its plans? JOHN BROWN and his companions, according to the *Tribune*, were the "least sectional of human beings." If the Republican Party, therefore, were to imitate the conduct and follow the example of JOHN BROWN, it would also be the "least sectional" of political parties, according to the same authority.

The sophistry of all this scarcely needs to be pointed out. The *Tribune* considers that only sectional which aims at the advantage of one section or the injury of another; and as the abolition of Slavery would be, in its judgment, a blessing to both sections, Abolitionism itself cannot be considered sectional.

But the important point for the public is, whether the Republican Party accepts this interpretation,—whether it is content to be only as "sectional" as JOHN BROWN, and whether it proposes to plant itself upon the platform thus occupied by the *Tribune*. We need scarcely say that we do not believe it does:—certainly not, unless it has entirely changed its character since 1856, and is prepared to put itself under new leaders, and go into the Presidential canvass under an entirely different flag. But the *drift*, it must be confessed, is distinctly in that direction. The tendency of the party, as indicated by the language of its leading organs, has been towards a much more open and pronounced Abolitionism than was thought of or tolerated during the last campaign. The Republicans will find it necessary before long to define their position on this subject somewhat more distinctly than has been done hitherto: and it may not be amiss for their prominent men to give it some little attention meantime. The *Tribune's* language is certainly not calculated to increase public confidence in the nationality of the party which it represents.

AN EXAMPLE AT LAST.—An emigrant runner was for a wonder convicted, on Thursday, of assault and battery, and Recorder BARNARD in remanding him for sentence, was compelled to announce in open court, that if any appeals were made to him outside on behalf of the prisoner, his sentence would only be the heavier. These emigrant runners are, as everybody knows, generally swindlers and bullies of the very worst kind, but the leading part they play in the politics of the City generally enables them either to escape the law altogether, or if convicted, to get off with a nominal sentence.

The extent to which these men are allowed to prey upon emigrants has long been the scandal and disgrace of the City, and their immunity from punishment, even after a jury had found them guilty, has been long one of the most disgusting abuses of our administration of criminal justice. We were rapidly arriving at the conclusion that they were a visitation of which only Providence could rid us, when, at last, Recorder BARNARD evinces some sense of their merits, and the character of *their depredations*, and now appears disposed to deal with them as they deserve, which may serve to give [illegible] fortune not to be behind [illegible] the horrible abuses by which even our judicial system is marked, when a criminal Judge is compelled to protect himself from annoyance by a public announcement that he will listen to no intercessions from politicians out of doors, on behalf of a convicted criminal. Such a precaution ought not only to be unnecessary, but unheard of; and it may serve to give the public some idea of the rugged virtue of which a man needs to be possessed to administer justice faithfully in New-York.

The Wise Correspondence.

Gov. WISE is naturally and by instinct a pyrotechnist. He can never perform even the simplest duties of public life without a magnificent display of fireworks. Whether he carries this habit into private life,—whether he breakfasts under the inspiration of rockets, shaves himself by the glare of Roman candles, and issues orders to his cook and groom with the accompaniment of blazing wheels and roaring cannon, we cannot say. But, if not, he clearly governs his private conduct by a very different rule from that which guides his official action. He seems incapable of treating any topic in a direct, straight-forward style, and of dealing with any subject, however trifling, without the most elaborate and imposing display. As a matter of course, the affair at Harper's Ferry was a godsend to him:—and he has improved, with marvelous diligence and vigor, the opportunity which it presented of fastening the eyes of the startled world upon Virginia and her miraculous chief magistrate.

His correspondence with President BUCHANAN and Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, which we published yesterday, confirms the impression which the public had generally formed of his conduct during the whole affair. It is thoroughly irrational and absurd from beginning to end. With every disposition to make allowance for the natural excitability of the Governor's temperament, it is difficult to pardon the composition of such epistles as these by the chief magistrate of a great State, in the transaction of business with the President and with other governors. We think it most unfortunate, both for Virginia and the Union, that the Harper's Ferry *émeute* should not have found somebody at the helm of affairs in Richmond gifted with discretion and judgment at least moderately proportioned to his zeal.

Gov. WISE writes in the first place to the President announcing his intention, on the occurrence of certain contingencies which he seems confidently to anticipate, to violate the laws and Constitution of the United States by an armed invasion of adjoining States. He declares that "he has information, specific enough to be reliable," that a conspiracy of formidable extent in means and numbers had been formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York, to rescue BROWN and his associates;—"that places in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania had been occupied as dépôts and rendezvous by these desperadoes;" and then goes on to declare "with all the *might of meaning*," whatever that may be, that "if another invasion assailed Virginia, he would pursue the criminals with an armed force into any State or Territory, and punish them wherever arms could reach them," and requests the President, therefore, "to keep the peace between the States," by calling out troops of the United States. A similar document was sent to Gov. CHASE, of Ohio. Now, common courtesy, as well as common sense, required Gov. WISE to communicate to the President at least the grounds for these horrible forebodings, and to designate the places where these desperadoes held their rendezvous unguarded. Neither Mr. BUCHANAN nor Mr. CHASE, we believe, command troops under the orders of Gen. WISE, and when they are required to put forces in the field on his requisition, their judgment as well as their fears have to be appealed to. WISE has to give not only his belief, but the grounds for it, and allow his fellow officials the privilege which the laws and Constitution award them, of judging whether there exists sufficient cause for making martial displays, spreading panic through the country, and incurring the risk of making themselves ridiculous.

The information on which WISE relied, might not, and probably would not have been sufficient to satisfy people of less exuberant imagination than himself; and in any case his superiors and equals in official rank are entitled to inspection of it, before consenting to imitate his form of proceeding. We trust that if he has the good fortune to get into office again he will remember that there is no provision either in State or Federal laws, or in the Constitution, which places the forces of any State but his own at his disposition, and that whenever he wants the aid of other States, he will have to make out a case in black and white, with time, date, place and circumstance, before a single company will march to his assistance.

Next to the vanity of supposing that he has only to "apprehend" or "suspect," to make the Union rise in arms, is the insolence of announcing that in case a certain offence which he specifies, be committed by citizens of other States, he will disregard the provision made by the laws for their apprehension and punishment, and march an armed force in pursuit of them through the whole Union if necessary. The only thing that palliates this rhodomontade is its extreme silliness; but unfortunately that which would be only silly and contemptible in an individual, is, in the Governor of a great State something much more reprehensible. Our laws secure to every private individual the privilege of making a fool of himself with impunity, and when Mr. WISE goes into private life, he may revel in that luxury without being troubled by much serious comment from anybody; but as long as he is Governor of Virginia, and, above all, at such a crisis as this, we have a right to expect from him the language of soberness and truth, and the right to call his insolent extravagance a crime not only against his own State, but against the whole country. Nobody knows better than himself that the evils under which Virginia is at this moment laboring, and which the whole North and the whole South are deprecating, are aggravated much more by the vapid threats and wild and selfish exaggerations of men in power, than by the senseless ravings of obscure fanatics.

There is a quiet rebuke conveyed, even in the calm tone of the replies, both of the President and Governor CHASE, which he would do well, now that he has done compounding his incendiary messages, to take to his laboratory and ponder over.

Both are written with coolness and good judgment,—evincing no disposition either to underrate the dangers reported to exist, or to evade any part of their official duty in meeting them. But neither of these officials so far lost control of his intellectual faculties under the pressure of the emergency, as to *feel called* upon to violate the Constitution, or resort to [illegible] and startling remedies for a danger which, so far as they had been informed, was purely imaginary.

Sympathy with the South.

Boston and Philadelphia, in public meetings, made up from the best-known and most responsible classes of their citizens, have protested the sincerity of their devotion to the Union, and the strength of their hostility to any such interference with the rights, the safety and the dignity of the Southern States as was attempted by JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. New-York, the natural commercial metropolis of the nation, is preparing to follow their example; and we are gravely assured by men conspicuous in public life, that the South awaits our action with a calm determination to be governed by its character and value, in her decision upon the "vital question of dissolution." In other words, the impression is sought to be made upon us, that the permanence of those grand institutions which were established by our fathers upon the ruins of the royal dominion of Britain, really depends in no inconsiderable degree upon the complexion of a possible public meeting in the City of New-York.

Now we have not a word to say in discouragement of those who are anxious to prove to the South that neither JOHN BROWN, nor WENDELL PHILLIPS, nor Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, ought to be taken as fair types of the dominant feeling and opinion of the Free States of America on the matter of Slavery in the South. We do not even complain that such proof should be required by our Southern kinsmen. For it is perfectly idle to ignore the fact that for the last five years the question of the relations between American Slavery and American Freedom has been the leading question of all our politics, or the equally indisputable fact that a considerable number of Northern men have discussed that question with an overbearing and aggressive emphasis too well calculated to sting the self-respect of the Southern States into angry and therefore irrational retaliation.

Invaded in a moment of profound peace—startled from their dreams of national security by the advent of a new Peter the Hermit, preaching an eternal crusade against their domestic order and their notions of public law—the people of the South may lawfully and reasonably demand of the North an open repudiation of practical excesses which every sensible man must admit to be equally incompatible with the honor of the Free States and with the peace of the South. No matter what may be the views which one or another Northern man may entertain of Slavery in the abstract, the bare proposition which assumes a right on the part of any Northern man to march with an armed following at his back from Ohio into Kentucky, or from Pennsylvania into Virginia, on a mission of emancipation, is its own immediate refutation. JOHN BROWN had no more right to do or to try to do the things which on his own showing it was his purpose to do in Virginia, than he would have had to carry off Queen VICTORIA from Osborne House in order to establish a republic in Great Britain. This the South very well knows; but if it can be of any use to conservative men at the South to understand that this is the unquenchable conviction of nine-tenths of the Northern people, the necessary evidence of the truth can be very easily produced. If the case were otherwise; if the acts of JOHN BROWN represented anything like a ruling public opinion at the North, we should hold the South recreant to itself for remaining for a day longer in the bonds of the Union.

Be Slavery right or wrong, the South cannot consent to see itself dragooned into Abolitionism, without losing every claim to the regard of honorable men. On this point there can hardly be two opinions among reasoning creatures. But it is very well worth consideration how far the cause of common sense and loyalty is to be served by meetings convened expressly for the purpose of asserting that *all* Northern men are not lunatics or traitors. A "Union" meeting, at the present crisis of our national affairs is not to be lightly summoned in the paltry spirit of political partizanship. If we are to offer our Southern brethren nothing better than a demonstration, which is to be interpreted as condensing within itself the whole conservative feeling of this Metropolis, we shall give them a stone when they ask us for bread. The simple truth is, that the whole feeling of this Metropolis is conservative. Whatever may be the political affinities of men in relation to the great parties which now contest the sway of the State, their cordial, honest and unsullied feeling on the subject of the Union and of Southern Rights, is one of entire fealty to the Constitution. This is the feeling on which the South must rely for the only sympathy which can be of any practical value to it or to us. To draw an arbitrary line between those masses of the Northern people which are opposed to Slavery as a matter of principle, and those classes which regard the institution with practical indifference, and then to aver that the former are the friends of treason and of Harper's Ferry invasions, while the latter are the only true Constitutional citizens of the North, is the most foolish as well as the most unjust thing that can possibly be done. Southern men are not simpletons. They read the Northern papers; they know the names and they understand the political principles of the men who really lead and represent Northern opinion. If the cities of the North can offer them no better guarantee of Northern good-will and Northern fidelity to Constitutional obligations, than manifestations which represent the least popular, and therefore the least powerful, elements of Northern society, they will be at liberty to conclude that their worst prognostications have been fulfilled, and that the Union has indeed become an impossibility.

Let the North speak then; but let it speak honestly and fully. To deny the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North is worse than folly. To pretend that the North is represented where that sentiment is suppressed, is to insult the understanding of the South. The only durable and decisive good which can be done by Northern speaking now, must be done by an explicit assertion of the unquestionable though madly questioned fact, that not only the Conservative and Pro-Slavery North, but the whole Northern people, including the masses of the so-called Republican and Anti-Slavery Parties, are earnestly and sincerely bent on preserving the fabric of the existing Union, and on doing justice to the rights, the privileges and the prejudices even of the Southern members of our confederated Republic.

SOMETHING WORTHY OF ATTENTION.—The controversy concerning the reading of the Bible in the Public Schools has led to one injustice, which ought to be promptly remedied. The Board of Education has decided that it *shall be read in all the Public Schools*. The Trustees in several of the Wards have directed the teachers not to read it. The teachers are employed by the Trustees, and paid by the Board of Education. If they disobey the Trustees, they are ejected from their posts;—if they disobey the Board, they are deprived of their salaries.

Now there are many teachers who are actually in this dilemma. The right of the Board to compel the reading of the Bible, and that of the Trustees to forbid it, are matters of law, to be determined by the Courts. The teachers cannot decide it, and they have naturally and necessarily followed the directions of those at whose hands they hold their appointments. And for this their pay has been withheld by the Board. For some months now they have not received a dollar of the wages they have earned: and many of them are on the verge of suffering for want of the necessaries of life, merely because they cannot get their pay.

This is a wrong which the Board of Education ought at once to redress. Why should they throw upon these poor teachers all the weight and responsibility of the controversy in which they are involved? The point at issue can never be settled in this way. They can accomplish nothing toward the solution of the question, or the establishment of their own legal rights. There must certainly be some way of reaching the result at which they aim, without starving teachers, male and female, by withholding the wages they have faithfully earned. Common humanity and a sense of justice ought to prevent the members of the Board from persisting in the perpetration of such a wrong.

City and Suburban Traffic.

The reduction of fares, and a high and safe increase of speed for City, suburban, and "accommodation" passenger traffic, by saving untold millions of cents and half-hours, and by expanding the practical boundaries of cities and large towns, would result in more substantial good to the public at large, than would the completion of the Pacific Railroad or the Atlantic Telegraph. It would, not only incidentally, but directly and immediately, *pay* each person who ever has occasion for other locomotion than walking; that is to say, the whole people, without exception.

To do this very thing, without risk of failure, and at a cost most trifling compared with that of the other great works named, is simply to do what has been done, tested, and proved. However many novelties might be developed by the regular practice of it, the success of cheap, fast, and safe steam-locomotion, at all times, and in all places, does not depend on the first untried, experimental, or problematical principle or device.

We have on the one hand, railways, at say $40,000 per mile, or that adaptation of steam to very high speeds and "long" traffic, which, although unnecessarily expensive in working, is, on the whole, a satisfactory accommodation to the public, *as far as it goes*. On the other hand, for the short but tremendous traffic of cities and suburbs—the traffic which, at regular and irregular periods of day and night, demands above all others the utmost promptness and the highest safe speed—the traffic which, unlike premeditated journeys, can wait for no tides or time tables, but is a very element in the every-day vicissitudes of business life—for a traffic of which the perfect accommodation would be the annihilation of short spaces on instant notice—what have we? We have simply what the antediluvians had—horses, which at six miles per hour, are more expensive than steam on the same road, which at eight miles per hour will not pay wear and car expenses, and for which a maintained speed of twelve to fifteen miles per hour is totally impossible at any cost. It will be admitted that an average speed of from eight to ten miles per hour in cities, and twelve to fifteen miles in suburbs, is perfectly *safe*, provided the vehicle at that speed can be as quickly and easily stopped and guided as horses can be, at their average speed—for this is what constitutes safety. Such and greater facility of management is one of the things which locomotives *have* done. Add to the reversing of the steam in the engine the power of brakes, and the matter of safety is settled. Let any one ride over a City stage or car route by the side of the driver, and observe the opportunities for fast running, and he will find no obstacle to the speed of twelve or fifteen miles per hour for at least half the distance. And existing obstacles would be reduced by increasing the general rate of motion, and still more by placing the motive power within the vehicle itself, for a steam-car as long as a horse-car *and its horses*, would carry twice as many people, or would dispense with the room occupied by horses, if accommodating the same number of passengers. To apply the steam railway as it is, to City and suburban purposes, would be impossible, on account of its enormous cost, even if it were in any manner adapted to the nature of the traffic. On the other hand, let the merchant and mechanic contemplate the economy of a half hour saved in each day's regular and irregular trips, or the advantage of suburban quiet, health and low rents which this half hour, at the speed of a mile in four minutes, and at common omnibus fare, would place within their reach, and it will occur to them that something faster than horse-power is not only desirable, but imperatively necessary.

Supposing it to be admitted that some new, faster and cheaper system of locomotion is both desirable and safe, the remaining question is, What system will accomplish these results? We believe that a modification and adaptation of the locomotive to the peculiar necessities of the case is not only feasible, but that it is a more simple and easy thing than was its other adaptation to the excessively high speeds of common railways. In fact, it has already been done, and in some districts, especially in England, is in regular service. To show the public how greatly they need the improvement, and to open their persistently closed eyes to the facts already developed, is the great difficulty now, as it ever has been, of engineering progress from the days of Hero. The steamboat, the locomotive and the telegraph, were ready and waiting long before the people would tolerate them, and the adaptation of the locomotive and its track for city purposes is already begging for work. *Must* we punish ourselves for a period of years, as our fathers did, by heaping up obstacles in the path of improvements which will surely prevail in the end? *Must* we imitate their stupidity in the same breath with which we condemn it?

Two important facts should never be forgotten in connection with this subject:

First, popular prejudice and unbelief are too often associated with the very term "steam-carriage," as if it were an essentially new and untried thing. The fact is, however, that the principles of *all* successful locomotives are identical. Can the simple presence or absence of a flange on a wheel annihilate the locomotive practice of almost half a century? Does the absence of [illegible] of steam [illegible] the [illegible] engine? Will a steamboat refuse to move along a river because it is not guided by rubbing against the banks? Will water refuse to run down hill because it has not a [illegible] to direct it?

Second, the popular comment on locomotives for common roads is that they "won't pay"—that the irregularity and softness of common roads cannot be overcome by steam power. It so happens that locomotives ran on plowed ground before railways were used, and that locomotives are to-day running upon swamps where animals cannot walk. But is there any particular necessity of compelling steam vehicles to run on bad roads simply because they are not guided by flanged wheels? Certainly not. *The road* is a most important feature of the system, and nothing will so improve it for all traffic as the use of steam carriages, for two reasons; first, the feed and wear and tear of horses is not practically, and cannot be, a quick and sensitive test of the condition of the road. The thousand varieties of ability, constitution, spirit and treatment of horses prevent it. But the locomotive is the very dynamometer and indicator of the road, and the gain or loss of so many pounds of fuel—*i. e.* of so much money—every day, from a known cause, will lead directly to the improvement of the track, just as it has done in the case of railways. Second, the feet of horses are the chief destroyers of roads. The wide wheels of locomotives would do for common roads gratis what is now done at great cost, the rolling and hardening of the surface.

The locomotive, always the same in its steam generating and applying parts, must be simply adapted, in its running parts, at a sacrifice of speed and fuel, to bad roads so long as there are bad roads. But the improvement of the way, especially in cities and suburbs, is a problem quite as important, and hardly so far advanced, as the successful application to them of the locomotive engine.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Kansas Election.

SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 8.

The entire Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected by majorities averaging over three thousand. Every county yet heard from, excepting Leavenworth, gives a Republican majority. HALDEMAN, Democrat, for Congress, runs ahead of his ticket thus far.

From Pike's Peak.

MINING SUSPENDED—SEVERE SNOW-STORMS ON THE PLAINS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 9.

The Pike's Peak Express of the 3d has reached Leavenworth with eight thousand dollars' worth of gold dust and a large mail.

Severe weather had set in. Mining had generally been abandoned for the season.

A Heavy snow-storm had occurred on the Plains.

Boy Murdered at Norfolk.

A SON OF THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS FOUND STABBED IN THE BACK.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Dec. 9.

VIRGINIUS LEONARD, aged 11 years, son of Mr. LEONARD, editor of the Argus, of this city, was found murdered to-night in a room at the National Hotel. He had received a deep stab in the back. The excitement caused by this event is very great. No arrests have yet been made.

Burglaries in Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, Dec. 9.

Several burglaries were committed in this city last night, in various stores and boarding-houses, and property valued at $700, including four gold watches, was stolen. Two young men have been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated these robberies.

Loss of the Steamboat Rochester.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The steamer *Rochester* struck a snag two miles above Madison yesterday, sinking almost immediately. Sixty passengers, who were on board, were saved. The boat, with her cargo, was valued at about $25,000, and is almost a total loss.

Close of the State Canals.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 9.

The Canal Commissioners met, to-day, and resolved to close the State Canals on the 12th inst. Very little property is out at this time, most of the boats having arrived at tide water.

Damages for Seduction.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

WM. A. COCHRANE, who sued GEO. L. PERRY for seducing his wife, claiming damages in $40,000, was this morning awarded $3,000 by the jury, which sum Mr. COCHRANE gives to the Home for the Fallen.

Failure of Book Publishers.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

Messrs. SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN, book publishers, of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are about $100,000.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 9.

The retort house and machinery of HEATH & WOOD's candle factory, was destroyed by fire this noon. Loss, $20,000, which is insured.

The Weather.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 9.

The weather is clear and calm. This morning, the thermometer at the Cambridge Observatory stood at six degrees above zero—showing a fall of 47 degrees since Wednesday.

At Montreal the thermometer stood at zero.

Hudson River Railroad Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Hudson River Railroad now monopolizes Hudson-street from Chambers to Canal-street, to the great inconvenience of all having business in that street. They not only have three or four switches and cross-tracks, with their T rails, (which the Common Council has commanded them to take up and replace with the grooved rail,) but they block up the street with their cars left standing on the track during the day, and obstructing the cross-walks in the space referred to. Not a day elapses that some unfortunate cartman does not suffer from being run down by their cars, driven at full speed, or catching his wheels between their tracks. Yet the company resists all the efforts to make them run small cars for the accommodation of City traffic. Is it not high time to decide whether the Railroad Companies, the Legislature, or the City, have jurisdiction over our streets?

L.

Later from the Rio Grande.

THE BROWNSVILLE TROUBLE—VIDAURRI.

Fuller advices from Brownsville to the 19th ult., state that Gen. TWIGGS had only countermanded the orders given to one company to march to the Rio Grande.

Capt. TOBIN, of the Rangers, in his official report of the 19th ult., from Brownsville to Gen. RUNNELS, says one of the friendly Mexican companies from Matamoras had returned, and the other would leave on the 20th. Owing to the exhausted state of their horses, the Rangers had not yet been able to take any decisive steps against CORTINAS. Capt. TOBIN sent out on the 19th a party of his men to open the road between Brownsville and Point Isabel, and insure the safe transportation of the mails.

Unreliable reports were in circulation to the effect that a party of sixty Americans had encountered CORTINAS and defeated him after having killed eight of his men.

Gen. VIDAURRI paid Austin, Texas, a visit last week, and was received with marked honors.

THE NAUTILUS EXPLORING PARTY.—Several of the party who left this port in August last, by the schooner *Nautilus*, to make examination of the alleged gold deposits among the Indian graves of Chiriqui, have returned. They report that those diggings will not pay. In examining other localities, however, valuable gold deposits were discovered in the shape of auriferous quartz, and fine gold in the beds of streams, tempting specimens of which have been exhibited. A small party is organizing to return and renew operations, which were suspended for the lack of provisions and tools. They sail on the 5th of January.

DECLINE OF WHALING IN NANTUCKET.—There are at present only 21 ships, one brig and one schooner employed in the whale fishery belonging to Nantucket, of an aggregate of 8,088 tons. Twenty-five years ago there were 84 ships, of 21,399 tons.—*Boston Traveller.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] PENANCE FOR A FOLLY.—[illegible] wheeled a barrel of apples from Roxbury to Boston as a forfeit for betting on the election of Mr. Banks, [illegible] to bet without [illegible] to do some absurd thing by way of demonstrating their confidence in the success of their favorite candidate. One of the latest bets of this kind was made by a Tammany Democrat last week—that should Fernando Wood be elected, he would walk barefoot from the St. Nicholas Hotel to Union-square behind a band of music, or forfeit three hundred dollars. Not having the [illegible] the unlucky individual, it is [illegible] to make the tour up Broadway [illegible] according to stipulation.

[illegible] AND REV. S. B. BELL.—The [illegible] of a discourse upon "California," was delivered last evening, at the Cooper Institute, by [illegible] Rev. S. B. BELL, an ex-member of the [illegible]. The lecture embraced a description of a voyage to San Francisco, and a journey to [illegible]. California was lauded for its wonderful [illegible] climate and the enterprise and munificence of [illegible]. A second lecture, to be given on next [illegible] evening, will be devoted to a history of the [illegible] Vigilance Committee of San Francisco.

[illegible] COMMISSIONERS.—There was a full [illegible] meeting of the Commissioners, yesterday [illegible] in the chair. The only business [illegible] transacted, was the passage of a [illegible] to hold open sessions, beginning with the [illegible].

THE GALWAY.—The iron screw-steamer Connaught, of the New-York and Galway line, left New-York yesterday at noon for the latter port, with one hundred and sixty passengers and an average freight.

FIRE IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

A Pianoforte Manufactory and Tenement Houses Destroyed—One Hundred and Twenty-five Workmen Thrown Out of Employment.

At twenty minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the five-story brick building, Nos. 120 and 122 Wooster-street, occupied by MESSRS. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS as a manufactory of piano-fortes. While some of the workmen were boiling varnish the fluid caught fire, and before it could be extinguished the flames were beyond their control.

There were at the time in the building nearly 125 workmen, and, owing to the large quantity of turpentine, [illegible] and other combustible material about them, it was with the greatest difficulty that they found their way into the street. Some of them were even compelled to jump through the windows, but nearly all escaped without injury. As the building was directly opposite the Eighth Precinct Station-house, the alarm for the Fourth District was telegraphed to the bell-towers, and in a few minutes a large force of firemen was at work. In less than ten minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The wind swept the flames across the street and the Station-house and buildings Nos. 119 and 121, next to it, were for a short time in great danger.

A three-story brick building, rear of No. 118, was soon destroyed. There were stables on the lowest floor, and JAMES B. DUROCHE, brass founder, occupied the first floor. His loss is about $500, and is not covered by insurance. WILLIAM MURRAGE, carpenter, on the second floor, loses about $300, and has no insurance. A varnish-shop, on the third floor, suffered to the extent of $250; not insured.

The front building, on the lot No. 118, was occupied by [illegible]; the injury to furniture and stock, amounting to $600, is made good by insurance in the [illegible] Insurance Company. The upper portion of this building was occupied by several families, who lost $500 worth of property. The damage to these buildings amounts to about $1,500, and is covered by insurance in the Tradesmen's Insurance Company.

The two-story frame building situated in the rear, and a small brick building in front of No. 124, were totally destroyed. GEORGE WISE occupied the front building as a store and dwelling. His loss is about $300. Both of these buildings were owned by [illegible], who suffers to the extent of $1,500, but is insured for $1,200 in the North River Insurance Company. The families living here lost about $600 worth of furniture.

The flames also communicated to a three-story brick building, situated on the front of the lot No. 126, occupied by GEORGE SCHERER, as a boarding-house and lager-bier saloon. It suffered to the extent of $1,000, but is fully insured in the Rutgers Insurance Co. A three-story brick building, situated on the rear of this lot, occupied by several families, was also burnt down. The loss on furniture is about $500. Both front and rear buildings are owned by HENRY BECKER. He is insured to the full extent of his loss, which is estimated at $3,000. The buildings Nos. 119 and 121 were damaged to the amount of $600, and were not insured. The dwellings Nos. 116, 118, 120 and 122 [illegible]-street were injured to the extent of the damage sustained, which is supposed to be $1,000. The tenement-house in the rear of No. 109½ Greene-street, owned by WM. B. MORE, suffered to the extent of $400; insured in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company. The tenants lost about $400 worth of furniture. The tenement-house No. 113 Greene-street, (rear,) sustained injury which $600 will repair, and is insured. The tenants lost about $300 in furniture, and are without insurance.

The factory of MESSRS. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS was owned by HENRY BECKER. It was 100 feet deep, 50 feet front, and valued at $15,000. It was insured for $6,500 in the following Companies: $1,500 in the Lenox; $1,500 in the St. Mark's; $2,000 in the Excelsior; and $2,500 in the Pacific. The factory was divided so as to form two separate buildings 20 feet apart. The boiler was placed between these to avoid the destruction of the buildings in case an explosion occurred. The loss of MESSRS. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS on stock and machinery is about $125,000, and insured in the following Companies:

Eagle	$2,000	Market	$2,500
North Western	2,000	Everett	2,000
Metropolitan	2,000	Artizans'	2,000
Rutgers	2,000	Washington	2,500
St. Mark's	2,000	New-York and Erie	1,500
Manhattan	3,000	Kings County	2,500
Fireman's Fund	2,500	Equitable	2,500
St. Nicholas	2,500	Williamsburgh City	2,500
Total			39,500

When the walls of the factory fell, about half an hour after the fire broke out, there was a rumor that several persons were crushed beneath them, but up to a late hour last night no information had been received to confirm such a report. Engine Company No. 11 was on the corner of Prince-street at the time, and some of the bricks fell on the deck of the engine, dashing it in, and injuring several members. F. J. VANCE was badly hurt, and was taken home by some of his friends.

JAMES HALSTEAD, a member of the Eighth Precinct Police, had his face and hands burnt, but not seriously.

The steam-engine belonging to Manhattan Company No. 8, rendered most efficient service, but the large steam-engines, owned by the City, did not make their appearance.

Last evening, about 10½ o'clock, a fire broke out again in some of the *debris* of the ruins, and an alarm was given for the Fourth District. The firemen responded to the call, and in a short time the flames were extinguished. While proceeding to the fire, JOHN VAN HOUTEN, a member of Hose Company No. 19, slipped in Houston-street, and was injured on his head and one of his feet by the hose carriage striking him. His injuries are not serious.

New-York Cricket Club.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

A pleasant reunion of this Club took place last evening at the Hotel of RICHARDSON & McCREUN, corner of Maiden-lane and Water-street. The Chair was occupied by MR. HENRY SHARP, President of the Club, supported by JAMES HIGHAM, Treasurer of the Club. Among the more prominent members present, we noticed H. SPRING, Secretary; Messrs. E. L. HEARNE, Mr. CAMPBELL, GEORGE HIGHAM, T. E. BENNETT, JAMES HOWARD, GEORGE A. BROWNE, and a number of gentlemen connected with the Cricket and Base Ball Clubs of this City. About 100 persons sat down to dinner. On the removal of the cloth, the President made a few brief and appropriate remarks; alluded to the past history and present prosperity of the Club; concluding with the health of the President of the United States, which was drunk with all the honors. The second toast—"Cricket all over the World"—was responded to by Mr. HASELHURST, of the Clinton Institute. Mr. H. made a strong appeal in behalf of the [illegible] of cricket and other athletic out-door sports among the youth of America.

In giving the third toast, "The memory of the late JOHN RICHARDS, the father and founder of the New-York Cricket Club," the President took occasion to refer in a feeling manner to the kindness of heart, liberality and genial disposition of their late Treasurer, Mr. RICHARDS, who, though present at the last annual meeting, they had been called upon within a few months, to follow to the grave. The toast was drunk in silence, and literally in tears.

The fourth toast, "The Base Ball Players of America," was responded to by Mr. JONES; after which, the fourth regular toast, "The Health and Prosperity of the New-York Central Park Commissioners," was proposed by the President, and drunk amid a tumult of cheers.

Other toasts were honored, songs sung, and the company retired about midnight, pleased with the occasion, its incidents and each other.

Police Reports.

AN ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN.

On the 6th of last October Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt, wife of a lawyer of this City, was assaulted by a highwayman as she was driving a carriage at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, and was made insensible from a blow on the head with a club. Her horse took fright and ran away, thus precluding the highwayman from carrying out his intention of robbing her. Some hours afterwards she was found in an [illegible] condition by the road side, in the wagon. She was placed under medical care, but [illegible] weeks elapsed before the lady entirely recovered from her injuries. Meantime efforts were [illegible] was arrested at Williams' Bridge [illegible] Justice Samson, of Westchester township, who committed him to [illegible]. The prisoner is fully identified by Mrs. Roosevelt as the person who committed the assault.

A MUTINOUS SEAMAN.

Yesterday afternoon, just previous to the departure of the ship *Victoria*, Charles Robinson, one of the crew, refused to obey the orders of John L. Murray, the second mate. A dispute ensued, which ended after Murray had sustained a severe wound in the left side of his neck with a clasp-knife that Robinson drew upon him. The vessel lay in the stream at the time of the occurrence, and Robinson was immediately seized and placed in irons until the arrival of the Harbor Police. He was then conveyed to the Tombs, and committed by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of felonious assault. Murray is held in bail as a witness.

ROBBED BY HIS FELLOW-PASSENGERS.

John Tilden, who arrived here last Wednesday from England, made a complaint yesterday against Herbert Cramp, Wm. Hall, and James Williams, passengers by the same vessel, whom he charges with having robbed him of a watch. The accused were arrested, and held to answer the charge. Cramp had a slung-shot with him at the time of his apprehension, but he pleaded that in carrying it he was ignorant of violating the law.

BURGLARY BY A NEIGHBOR.

John Dawson and James McCarty took separate apartments at No. 129 East Twenty-eighth-street. On Wednesday night McCarty's premises were entered and $42 worth of wearing apparel was stolen. Suspecting Dawson to be guilty of the theft, McCarty caused his arrest just as he was about to leave for Albany by the boat, on Thursday evening. A portion of the property was found on the prisoner, who is in the Tombs awaiting examination on a charge of burglary.

Card.—In time for the cold weather and HOLIDAYS, we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of WINTER CLOTHING, that we have a large assortment for both Men and Boys.

We have replenished our most desirable styles since the great rush of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's ROBES DE CHAMBRE is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $25. Ladies wishing to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, (Between Canal and Grand sts.)

Hecker & Brother

Caution the public against the practice of some grocers, who purchase the printed bags in which our flour has been packed, refill them with other flour, and sell them as our manufacture. This fraud is punishable, and the guilty dealers may rely on being brought to justice, if they persist. A customer ought to suspect that some wrong use is intended, when the muslin bags are bought in this way, as they are never repurchased at the mills.

HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Flour Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

New-York KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company, No. 82 Pearl-st., New-York.

[illegible] Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	5

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON, JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER, DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS, DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

Extravagant Prices are unknown at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,

There boys are clothed elegantly, fashionably and serviceably, at LESS COST Than at any other establishment in the Union. Stock very large. Variety unlimited. Quality and style unsurpassed.

Our motto is, the "LOWEST PRICES IN THE TRADE AND NO DEVIATION."

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Keep Warm and Dry! BOOTS AND SHOES, WATER-PROOF BOOTS, LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING, BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES, And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway, Corner Franklin-st.

Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the [illegible] scenes in the world.

Barry's Tricopherous, is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Winter Boots.—Thick, comfortable and durable Boots for Winter wear, all styles, at CANTRELL'S. Gaiters at 12 and 14 shillings. Children's Shoes, all varieties, and Gentlemen's Boots and Slippers. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Success and Happiness are Open to all who know how to use their capabilities. A correct phrenological examination is the best method of learning these capabilities, and may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Celebrated Shaker-knit and Scotch Wool Undergarments, all sizes; also Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25. Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $15. At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Obliged to Remove. BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c. DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays Now ready. GENIN'S Hat Store, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue. [illegible] FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING. P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable [illegible] may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

[illegible] HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A large variety now making in all styles of goods, at A. & C. A. ARNOUX, 35 Nicholas Hotel.

H. McCUNE invites his friends.

Hoarseness, &c.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"These cough and voice lozenges, which we advertised a few weeks ago, are superior for relieving hoarseness to anything that we are acquainted with. We have tried them during the past Winter, and make this statement gratuitously, for the benefit of our brethren in the ministry."—*Central Christian Herald, Cincinnati.* Sold by all Druggists.

Winter Gloves, &c., At retail—a very large lot open this day, at No. 62 Nassau-st., and No. 351 Broadway, by IRA PEREGO & SON.

White's Festival Hat is now ready. Also, ladies' fancy Hudson's Bay Sable Furs, Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—CURRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. J. L. G. McKown, Mr. E. W. EDWARDS to Miss MARY E. CURRY, all of this City.

MOSES—JACKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Mr. JULIUS L. MOSES, of Charleston, S. C., to REBECCA E. JACKSON, eldest daughter of John D. Jackson, of this City.

NICHOLS—WYLIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. P. Nichols, SIDNEY P. NICHOLS, of New-York, to SARAH E. WYLIE, daughter of John Wylie, Esq., of this City.

JENKINS—WILLETS.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, by Friends' ceremony, THOMAS W. JENKINS to ANNA, eldest daughter of Daniel T. Willets.

BETTS—STUART.—At Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. J. M. Ward, CHARLES W. Betts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNIE M., daughter of Charles Stuart, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

OOTHOUT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 9, CATHLINA OOTHOUT, sister of the late John Oothout, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Clinton-place, on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MONTAGUE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, suddenly, of scarlet fever, GEORGE S., only child of George and Susan T. Montague, aged 2 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. 187 West 40th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

STAGG.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 8, JUNIUS T. STAGG.

His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLDREDGE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, suddenly, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM W., fifth child of Charles and Amelia Holdredge, aged 5 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 40th-st., east of 2d-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday.

WOOD.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 9, ANN D. RICHARDSON, wife of Fernando Wood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Bloomingdale Road, on Monday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the family plot in Trinity Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Madison-square and Broadway up to 10½ o'clock A. M.

PALMER.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 8, ALEXANDER W. PALMER, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Joseph A. Sprague, No. 182 East 18th-st., without further invitation.

SIMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 8, FRANCES REBECCA SIMS, wife of Palin H. Sims, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 188 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

CROCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 9, FRED. BOND CROCKER, aged 1 year and 8 months, youngest child of Lagrange N. and Josephine W. Crocker.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 95 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 9, ANNA BROWNING, only child of Edward and Kate E. Seymour, aged 16 months and 12 days.

Funeral services on Sunday, 11th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., at her father's residence, No. 48 Fleet-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred, the next day, in the family vault at Tarrytown, N. Y.

MERSHON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, MARY BROOKS, daughter of William and Mary H. B. Mershon, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 4 Pavonia-place, South 5th-st., near Jersey-av., this (Saturday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

STARR.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, CHARLES STARR, of this City, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Spring-st. Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSBY.—At Liverpool, Eng., on Thursday, Nov. 17, JOHN B. THURSBY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The remains of the deceased have been brought home for burial. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FORREST.—At Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, Mrs. MARY FORREST, relict of the late Rev. Robt. Forrest, in the 81st year of her age.

HEINE.—At Berlin, Prussia, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, KATHARINE W., wife of William Heine, Esq., and daughter of Roderick Sedgewick, Esq.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 639, Dec. 9, 1859.

11, 46, 44, 69, 66, 24, 23, 4, 7, 61, 27, 67, 51, 2.

Class No. 640, Dec. 9, 1859.

16, 14, 1, 45, 10, 33, 39, 52, 28, 38, 51, 26, 63.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 9, 1859. GEO. C. GORDON, JAS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES. The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered by PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, of the New-York Medical College. Subject: "*The Scientific History of the Creation*," illustrated by charts, diagrams, &c. On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Tickets, 25 cents—at the door on the evening of the lecture.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES. The Sixth Lecture in the Course, by Prof. P. A. CHADBOURNE, of William's College, at Rutgers-st. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Subject: *Iceland: its Physical Geography, Natural History, and Inhabitants—especially its Lava Fields and Geysers.* Admission 25 cents, at the door and usual places of deposit. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8. HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL LECTURE AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CORNER BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST., THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 15. SUBJECT WILL BE ANNOUNCED HEREAFTER.

405	HOLIDAY PRESENTS.	405
BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	FINE LONDON WATCHES For Scientific Purposes, or for Pocket Time Pieces.	BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	DIAMOND JEWELRY, LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, AT FACTORY PRICES,	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	25 PER CENT. LOWER Than Retail Store Prices. D. C. PEACOCK, London,	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.
405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.	represented by DAVID RAIT, NO. 405 BROADWAY.	405 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AND INSTRUMENTS. E. ANTHONY, NO. 308 BROADWAY. THE LARGEST VARIETIES, THE LATEST NOVELTIES, THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Catalogues sent to any address on application. Liberal discount to the Trade. The views may be sent by mail. E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway. Anthony's Instantaneous Views have attained high celebrity in Europe.

FUR GLOVES, MUFFLERS, LAP ROBES. Just arrived, new styles, and at reduced prices. ARNOUX'S, No. 321 Broadway.

ARMORY LAFAYETTE HALL, New-York, Dec. 10, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Light Guard will meet at their Armory, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in citizens' dress and white gloves, for the purpose of attending the funeral services of their late friend and associate, JUNIUS T. STAGG. By order. JOHN R. GARLAND, Commandant. W. C. TOMPKINS, Orderly.

PREPARE FOR THE [illegible] CAMPAIGN OF 1860! INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF No. [illegible] (Dec. 9:)

I. LEADING ARTICLES: The Facts and Figures; [illegible]; The New-York Election; A Talk with a Congressman; The House; The Helper Bugaboo; We Can't Understand it; Traitors—Political; Editorial Paragraphs.
II. FROM PHILADELPHIA: Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
III. POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA: Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
IV. KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION: Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
V. THE IMPERIAL CITY OF PEKING.
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A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, 16 YEARS OF AGE, educated in Germany, and having perfect knowledge of both languages, able also to converse in French, and excelling in penmanship, desires a situation in a counting-room or in any other capacity of equal respectability that would afford him a support. Refer to Rev. [illegible] Huntington, corner of Dean and Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE charge of the books and accounts of a manufactory, of orderly ways and habits of system; it will be expected that he make himself eventually thoroughly familiar with the minutiæ of the business, in all its details; none need make application who cannot bring undoubted testimonials for integrity; no objection to an Englishman or Scotchman. Address Box No. 910 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE liberal wages and an easy situation are offered, a thoroughly competent waiter, of good appearance and address, and who can produce the best City references. A young unmarried man preferred. Apply, after 11 A. M., at No. 20 William-st., Room No. 5.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—AN AMERICAN from 18 to 21 years of age, who writes a good and rapid hand, and is quick at figures, may address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS JOBBING BUSIness, two active, intelligent boys, from 16 to 18 years of age. Call on BORDEN, RHODES & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a single Protestant man; good City references. Address X. Y., at Story & Co.'s, No. [illegible] University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO engage permanent board for herself and younger brother; rooms on second or third floor would be preferred; location must be in East Broadway, Henry or Madison sts., near Rutgers or Jefferson sts.; references given and required. Address J. H. B., Times Office.

BOARDING.—VERY RESPECTABLE BOARD may be obtained in a house pleasantly located uptown, by addressing O. L. T., Box No. 112 Times Office. There are three large and two small rooms, neatly furnished, which may be had at moderate prices, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also a small room suitable for a single gentleman. [illegible] references given and required. Apply at No. [illegible] West 33d-st., Boerum Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 224 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF FOUR OR FIVE persons can be well accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 67½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 67½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FOUR PERSONS OF SOUND MORals and steady habits can be accommodated with good board and lodging in a respectable family upon moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated at No. 38 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen desiring pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts.; location delightful, about three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, [illegible], of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A [illegible] or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and a pleasant double or single room, in a small family where there [illegible], at No. 16 Willow-st., Brooklyn [illegible], between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, [illegible] family of three (adults) private table and a [illegible] rooms on first or second story required; with [illegible] family preferred. If suited, would remain until [illegible]. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 146 Times Office, stating terms and location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 72 Sands-st. The house [illegible] large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a very pleasant location, would let one or two rooms, with partial board; terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 267 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a strictly American private family; good references required. Address H. P. W., box No. 152 Times office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; LOCAtion not above 15th-st. Terms moderate. Address [illegible], No. 148 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENtlemen; breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Address Box No. 1,2[illegible] lower Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, in a house pleasantly situated, near the New-[illegible] and Stuyvesant House. Breakfast provided if desired. Address Box No. 949 Post-office.

[illegible]—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, [illegible] family or single gentlemen, at [illegible] between Elm and 3d sts. Permanent [illegible] habits preferred.

WANTED—A SMALL ROOM, WITH FIRE, ON [illegible] side of the City. State terms. Address [illegible] Times Office.

[illegible]—FURNISHED—TO TWO PERSONS [illegible] a pleasant front room on [illegible]. Apply at 66 East 13th-st.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges. At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM, ESTABLISHED IN 1834, Manufacturer of GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO. "The best Piano existing." Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others. Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAINES BROTHERS PIANO FORTES For sale low at their new warerooms No. 6[illegible] Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $230 and $260. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot, No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—SUPERIOR-TONED new scale pianos in elegant rosewood cases, at $175, $200, $225, $275, $300, &c. Second-hand pianos at $25, $50, $75, $85, $125. One rosewood "Chickering" at $125. One rosewood "Chickering," 7-octave, $175. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, corner of 8th-st. and 4th av.

PIANOS.—THE GREATEST BARGAINS FOR THE holydays, plain and elegant Pianos, full iron frame, and all modern improvements. The best-made Pianos in the City, with the new patent dampers, fully warranted. Melodeons at less than the wholesale price, at No. 555 Broadway, near 14th-st. $150 for a 7-octave Piano, very little used.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT—Rent applied if purchased, or sold on monthly payments. Hallet & Cumston's celebrated parlor grand and square Pianos; improved New-York Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVENoctave rosewood piano, with all the latest improvements, made by one of the best makers, in perfect order and fully warranted, worth $400, will be sold very cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN UPRIGHT or square piano-forte; second-hand; must be full 7-octaves, and a good and handsome instrument; for which a fair price will be paid. Address T., Box No. 2,865 Post-office.

$500 PIANO—SUPERIOR TONE, BEEN USED only six months; will be sold for $300 cash. It can be seen at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

MRS. PERINI MARETZEK—LATE PRIMA donna contr-alto of the Italian Opera in Milan, Turin, New-York, &c., gives instruction in all kinds of vocal music and the piano. For terms, call at or address No. 264 6th-av., below 18th-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
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TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the *best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

A NEW PICTURE FOR THE STEREOSCOPE!! "GOOD FOR A COLD." Just received by the *Persia*, a choice assortment of entirely new views; Groups, Landscapes, &c., &c., and for sale at greatly REDUCED PRICES, At the New-York Depôt of the LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, No. 534 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST! DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS. Hyacinths, 60 cents per dozen; Iris, 10 cents per doz.; Tulips, 12 cents per doz.; Jonquilles, 15 cents per doz.; Narcissus, 20 cents per doz.; Gladiolus, 25 cents per doz.; Crocus, 20 cents per doz.; 150 Crown Imperials, 25c. each. First quality, named roots, for sale as above, or by the case, at SHEPPARD'S Horticultural Agency, No. 178½ Water-st., up stairs.

TO PUBLISHERS. Composition at thirty-five cents per 1,000, Stereotyping twenty-two, at the Combination Type Office, No. 1 Franklin-square, New-York.

EDWARD G. KELLEY—SUCCESSOR TO JOHN L. FYFE—Practical Chemist, Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, importer and manufacturer of all kinds of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus and pure Chemicals, No. 116 John-st., New-York. Colleges and High Schools furnished. Catalogues furnished free of expense.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES AT BARGAINS. The subscriber has received four dozen of gold hunting-case English patent lever watches, with orders to sell them for cash and remit the money to the manufacturer in Europe by the 10th of January next, and I am now selling them at much less prices than ever before offered in this market. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway. One door below Canal-st., formerly No 11 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

44 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES AT HARLEM. ALSO FOUR HOUSES. To be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

1st-av.—1 lot northwest corner 12[illegible]-st.
3d-av.—2 lots, east side, 50 ft. 6 in. north of 12[illegible]-st.
112th-st.—3 lots north side, 445 ft. west of 3d-av.
121st-st.—1 lot south side, 275 ft. east 3d-av., with house thereon.
122d-st.—1 irregular lot, south side, between 3d and 4th avs. Also, 3 full lots adjoining. Also, 2 gore lots adjoining.
122d-st.—3 gore lots south side, 130 ft. west 2d-av. Also, 4 lots adjoining, with gores in the rear, (one of said gores having a front on 122d-st.) Also, 4 lots adjoining.
123d-st.—3 lots, north side, 225 ft. west 2d-av.
124th-st.—3 lots, south side, 210 ft. west of 2d-av.
126th-st.—3 lots south side, 105 ft. east 3d-av., together with the houses thereon.
128th-st.—1 lot, south side, 235 ft. west 5th-av.
128th-st.—1 lot, north side, 200 ft. east of 4th-av.
129th-st.—3 lots, north side, 265 ft. east of 4th-av.
130th-st.—2 lots, south side, in rear of last described.
133d-st.—4 lots, north side, 140 ft. west of 4th-av.
Terms liberal. Maps at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 25 Wall-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF RICH MANUFACTURED FURS, SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c. BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite Post-Office, About 300 lots of rich fancy furs, comprising all the new and most desirable styles of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, among which may be found Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, ermine, &c., in capes, cloaks, muffs, cuffs, victorines, pelerines, gloves, &c., all manufactured in the very best manner, this season, expressly for the City retail trade. The attention of ladies is particularly invited to our stock of goods in this sale, as they are all first-class, warranted free from moth, and manufactured by some of the largest fur firms in this City. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS, Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway. The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855. The sale will take place MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, AT 7 O'CLOCK, Until which time the Pictures will be on view DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M. Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPerty situated on 11th and 12th avs., and on 101st and 102d sts., and known as THE ABBEY HOTEL PROPERTY. By order of Samuel H. Adee, executor to the estate of Frederick Weber, deceased. FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

11th-av.—Eight lots on the west side of 11th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts., together with the two-story frame dwelling-house thereon. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

12th-av.—Eight lots on the east side of 12th-av., embracing the entire front between 101st and 102d sts. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet in depth.

101st-st.—Twenty-four lots on the north side of 101st-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

102d-st.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 102d-st., being the entire front between 11th and 12th avs. Each lot being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet 11 inches in depth.

Also—All the right and title of the estate to the valuable water privilege lying between 12th and 13th avs.

Terms—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the office of FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Assignees' Sale.—Large and peremptory sale of magnificent ladies' furs and carriage robes, comprising a large assortment of the very richest furs manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail sales; real Russian and Hudson's Bay sable, mink, marten, &c., all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear; capes, cuffs, talmas, cloaks, victorines, muffs, caps, pelerines; sleigh, carriage and lap robes, richly trimmed. Also, a few ladies' cloth and beaver cloaks.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 100 LOTS AND GORES in the Ninth Ward, City of Brooklyn, on Marcy, Tompkins, Throop and Park avenues, and on Hopkins, Ellery, Floyd and Stockton streets.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 100 lots on the abovenamed streets and avenues. These lots are desirably located, lying between two lines of railroad to Fulton Ferry, and one block from the Broadway Railroad to the ferries in the Eastern District. The time to New-York by this road is about 20 minutes. For maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

GREAT HOUSE-FURNISHING SALE.—CLOSE OF THE CATALOGUE.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 534 Broadway, beginning with lot 1,422, a great variety of useful and fancy housekeeping goods, table cutlery, tea trays, fine plated tea sets, plated Rogers' table knives and forks, nut-picks and cracks in cases, cases of fish knives, forks and spoons, plated waiters, plated urns, swing kettles, dish covers, fire sets, brooms, wooden ware, hat stands, brass, copper and bronze kettles. Housekeepers are invited to attend.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, carpets, gas chandeliers, pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

EUGENE THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

EUGENE THOMPSON, STOCK AUCTIONEER, No. 37 William-st., will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following notes: $2,342 33 notes signed jointly and severally, by the following parties: Eagle & Hazard, Philo T. Ruggles, David Austen, Jr., and Lorenzo Delmonico, for the prefixed amount.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD BY order of the Receiver, without reserve, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, molds, &c., &c., of the Advance Iron Works and Foundry, lately occupied by Peake & McCarthy, at the foot of West 33d-st., on the North River, in this City; also the 13 years' ground lease of the premises, consisting of 4 lots of land. The sale will be made subject to definite incumbrances.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 468 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., all the household furniture and kitchen utensils belonging to the estate of the late Samuel S. Engle. By order of HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts., New-York, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1860. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, DANIEL SLOTE, JAMES CUSHING, Jr., OLIVER H. LEE, WM. E. CURTIS, Committee.

N. B.—The time for receiving the aforesaid proposals is extended to Thursday, the 15th day of December instant.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so. BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Chairman. EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

ASSIGNMENT.—WILLIAM S. MORSE AND EDGAR W. MORSE, comprising the firm of MORSE & BROTHER, of the City of New-York, have this day made a general assignment of their property to Charles A. Meigs, of the City of New-York, for the benefit of their creditors. All persons indebted to said Morse & Brother, will settle the same with said Charles A. Meigs. (Signed,) WILLIAM S. MORSE, EDGAR W. MORSE. New-York, Nov. 1, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOSEPH PHILLIPS and JOHN HAYS, painters, &c., under the firm name of PHILLIPS & HAYS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH PHILLIPS. Hastings-upon-Hudson, Dec. 6, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the grocery business in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., under the name of J. GARRISON & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN GARRISON, GEORGE T. BOLDUS. Brooklyn, Dec. 6, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—CHAUNCEY I. HAWLEY has this day been associated with us, and we shall continue the iron business as heretofore at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the name and firm of HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. JAS. C. HOLDEN & CO. New-York, Dec. 1, 1859.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM THE CORNER OF BEEKMAN and Cliff sts., on the night of 8th inst., 20 pigs BLOOMTIN. Any information to its recovery or implication of the parties will be suitably rewarded.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

VAN ANTWERP & CO., DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS, No. 2 Wall-st. COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

F. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER, NO. 64 WALL-STREET. Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale. Loans obtained on good securities.

EUGENE THOMPSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER. No. 37 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON CALIFORNIA By A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1868; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 28, 1859.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor,
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller,
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer,
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 28, 1859. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 28th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1860, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution. N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.—To the holders of the Bonds issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company: The Commissioners of said county find it impracticable to pay said Bonds at maturity on the first day of January, 1860. The Legislature of Ohio passed a special act authorizing the County Commissioners to reissue Bonds for sale at par, or renewal, to parties now holding said Bonds. The Commissioners propose to reissue their Bonds as follows, to wit:

Twenty per cent. of the old Bonds, or $10,000, payable on the first day of July, 1860, with interest at 7 per cent.; twenty per cent., or $10,000, payable on the first day of July, 1861, with interest at 7 per cent. payable semi annually, and a like sum, with interest, payable as above on the first day of July, 1862, and a like sum with interest, payable as above on the first day of July, 1863; and a like sum, with interest, payable as above on the first day of July, 1864. All of said Bonds and the interest that may accrue thereon will be paid in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be placed in the hands of Messrs. STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 41 Front-st., New-York, for sale or exchange, who are authorized to pay the interest that will be due on the outstanding Bonds on the first day of January, 1860. The Commissioners respectfully say to the parties now holding their Bonds, or to those who may purchase them, that the Bonds to be issued on the first day of January, 1860, will be paid promptly at maturity.

Note.—The interest due on the first day of January, 1860, on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township, in the said county, to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 41 Front-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY DEclare and publish notice of their intention to form a company for the purpose of transacting the business of Insurance, as expressed in the first section of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed June 25, 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies."

John C. Johnson,	Robert Morton,
E. V. Haughwout,	Laurence Taylor,
Henry B. Treadwell,	L. Ingersoll,
W. J. Hall,	Samuel C. Harriot,
Ira Campbell,	Abram Ives,
Wm. H. Appleton,	Elijah Fisher,
V. B. Depeyster,	Frank E. Howe,
John S. Mitchell,	Aaron Hardman,
Nathaniel Wheeler,	J. R. Miller,
Jacob Campbell, Jr.,	Daniel Walker,
Elias Howe, Jr.,	Robert Squires,
Allan Hay,	Gerardus Boyce,
William Moses,	John H. Sherwood,
F. W. Edmonds,	C. Godfrey Gunther,
Alex. Marterton,	Thomas Hay,
W. D. Abbott,	Daniel M. Devoe.

David Jacobus.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 28, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Dec. 6, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS, numbered 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, and 306, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, if presented to FRANK S. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1860, according to the contract between the said companies dated the 5th day of February, 1859. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., New-York, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 26, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not settled on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 22d inst. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Mann & Bodman, Solicitors, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st., to the end that concerted measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by united and proper application to the municipal authorities of that city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 12, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,303, dated Oct. 7, 1858, 20 shares; No. 2,304, Oct. 7, '58, 100 shares; No. 1,[illegible], June [illegible], [illegible] shares; No. [illegible], Oct. [illegible], [illegible], 50 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid. PHILIP HARMON.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 128 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th inst. to Jan. 3.

The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz.:

HENRY AITKEN, President.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday) Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 28 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture; also, three rosewood piano fortes, City made, one very superior, with pearl keys; also, 150 singing canary birds, in lots to suit purchasers.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund. A. STONE, Jr., President.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Dec. 7, 1859. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a loan of $2,500, to carry on a manufacturing business in this City, for which he offers $300 per annum. Security on real estate, and stock and machinery of the manufactory. Address J. A., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at the office of the Company, No. 63 Wall-st., on and after the 27th inst. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale: 1[illegible] Building Lots situated on GATES, GREEN and LAFAYETTE AVS., and intersecting streets in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs. and Fulton-av. Railroad.

Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.

The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles from the ferries, easily accessible by the city Railroads.

With comparatively low taxes and the introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.

The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.

The lots will be sold under restrictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.

For maps and further information, apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 180 Front-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 220 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant mansion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 2, 1859. THOMAS GEORGE, Referee, Newburgh, N. Y.

AT PRIVATE SALE—DE KALB AND MARcy avs., Brooklyn—Several small frame buildings (filled in with brick) recently erected, and divided into stores and dwellings, and are offered at prices ranging from $600 to $2,500 each; and to meet the wants of shopkeepers with small means, would be sold for a small cash payment, with frequent subsequent installments of trifling amounts. For further particulars, apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 40th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, together with a good five-story building thereon, 25 feet by 85, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 30-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, morticing machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 127 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 407 FOURTH-st., between Bowery and 2d-av., 25x100; house three stories, and well built; will be sold a bargain; [illegible] per cent. can remain on mortgage; balance cash, or mortgage on other property. Also for sale, a valuable lease, with right of purchase at a low price, on house and lot in Bleecker-st., near Broadway. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURniture, together or separately. The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 35 West 19th-st., the owner being about to return to France, from whence the furniture was imported two years since. Apply, between 12 and 4 o'clock, at No. 35 West 19th-st., or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—AT ORange, N. J., within one hour of the City, in Llewellyn Park: it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into building-sites of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE story and basement house, complete and splendidly furnished. The furniture is new, and of the most fashionable description. The house has all the modern improvements, and situated in a first-class neighborhood; price together, $14,000—or the furniture will be sold for $4,500—and the house leased for a term of years at $1,000. Address A. S. P., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, basement and counter-cellar brick house, situated on Lee-av., between Ross and Wilson sts., Brooklyn; will take a lot of ground as part pay; the house has all the modern improvements, and is built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, made by owner for his own use, situated in South Brooklyn; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a country seat near the City. Address C. A. C., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FOR SALE—A first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone, front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & BODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA—Will be given in exchange for Stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 2,817 New-York Post office, will receive immediate attention. MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 249 West 22d-st.; house 18x52, lot 100, with all modern conveniences. If not sold previously, will be sold at auction, by Adrian H. Muller, on Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange; $4,500 can remain; a most desirable residence. Apply on premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AN entire front on 5th-av., below 76th-st., and commanding one of the finest views of the Park, with additional lots on adjoining streets. S. EDDY & CO., No. 21 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST finished three houses, in the most desirable part of Hoboken, with all the modern improvements, and offers them for sale. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 144 Washington-st., Hoboken. R. HAWKINS.

TO BUILDERS—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan on a 100 feet street for sale, situated on [illegible]-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; a good location for either stores or dwellings; no incumbrance whatever. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 107 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on [illegible]-st., between 5th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 4th-av. and 128th-st. Also lots on 129th and 130th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. S. EDDY & CO., No. 21 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 220 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 66 and 68 East 23d-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 21 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. S. SEYMOUR, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE of 44th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire at the office of L. HURST, No. 2 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO LOTS ON THE SOUTH side of 26th-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

147 LOTS FOR SALE—TOGETHER OR IN plots, by SAM'L EDDY & CO., No. 21 Liberty-st., opposite Post-office.
[illegible] lots on 116th and 118th sts., between [illegible]
[illegible] lots on 116th and 118th sts., between [illegible]
24 lots on 118th and 117th sts., between [illegible]
[illegible] lots on 117th and 118th sts., between [illegible]
20 lots on 119th and 120th sts., between [illegible]
26 lots on 119th-st., n. s., between 6th and 5th avs.
34 lots on 5th-av., including 3 corners, near 116th, 117th and 118th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 28th-st., all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 12 Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS, Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 3[illegible] Broadway.

TO LET.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. [illegible] VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, garden and horse stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of [illegible]. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—RENT $[illegible]—A NEAT COTTAGE VERY desirable for a small family; location healthy; about 15 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Myrtle and Fulton-av. cars pass within a few doors. For further particulars, apply at No. 10 Warren-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. [illegible] 8th-av., between 29th and 31st sts.; will rent it to one or two respectable families; has gas and water through the house. Apply in the store, or to S. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Cedar-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 307 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 120 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; [illegible] bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, [illegible] and 119 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gillooly, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN, AND furnished rooms, at No. 22 White-st., between Broadway and Elm. Apply to H. N. DRESSLER, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,[illegible] horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

LEASE FOR SALE—A TWENTY-YEARS lease of property, corner of Church and Leonard sts., 100 by [illegible] feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN [illegible]-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of HENRY [illegible], No. 131 East 23d-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A FACTORY of large dimensions, say 75x100 feet, with steam power and yard room attached, located near the North or East River; in the City, preferred. Address Box No. 387 Post-office, stating size, location and price.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catharine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and [illegible] thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January. Tax-payers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM VAN WYCK and LYDIA ANN M., his wife, plaintiffs, against RICHARD S. HARDY and ANN [illegible] HARDY, his wife, [illegible] Turpin and Georgia Washington, his wife, [illegible] L. E. Dillard, widow of Chas. H. Dillard, [illegible] and Catharine W. Clarke, his wife, [illegible] Thos. J. Turpin, Samuel A. Greene and [illegible] Greene, his wife, Samuel Augustus Maverick and Mary A., his wife, [illegible] Houston, his wife, Joseph E. Warren and [illegible], Samuel Maverick Thompson, [illegible] and Louisa, his wife, [illegible] as surviving Trustee under the [illegible] testament of William F. Turpin, deceased, [illegible]. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 Chambers-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1859. J. H. LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1859. ARETHUSA F. CLARK, Executrix, &c. ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—YOUTHS' CHEMICAL cabinets, containing upwards of 50 chemical preparations, tests and useful apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 150 select and amusing chemical experiments, without strong acids or any other deleterious [illegible] [illegible] Price $3, large size $10. For sale by E. G. KELLEY, Practical Chemist, No. 116 John-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO, QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 133 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, continues to give his personal attention to the Cure of that important Class of Diseases, Defects and Malformations to which the sexes are liable. His method of treatment, it is proper to state, is the modern Anti-Mercurial and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science. Office, No. 21, Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. The subscriber's recently-published work, entitled PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN, &c., may be had at most of the booksellers, or of the author. Price $1, U. S. postage included. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 129 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired, and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. RATE, Dentist, 535 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO. Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 20, the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,

R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

GOLDEN GATE,

R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	25 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	22
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	21
To Memphis, Tenn.	28 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	22
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving. On and after Dec. 15, no bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—PARTIES WISHING to send presents to their friends in the "Old Country," can have them forwarded with safety and dispatch, through the AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 72 Broadway. Daguerreotypes, jewelry, money and freight of all kinds forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. H. S. LANSING & CO., Proprietors.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rates. Barrels, 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 16 Waverley-pl. [illegible] ...PRIVATE CLASS ... This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with teachers a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

Accommodations will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 22.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 285 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY. STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 20, Feb. 6 and April 6.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars, address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MR. SALLIARD, PUPIL OF ZIMMERMAN, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives Lessons of Singing, Piano, Melodeon, composition and tunes pianos. The Misses SALLIARD, natives of Paris, wish situations in a school, as French, Piano and Melodeon teachers, or in a private family. Address them at their residence, No. 68 6th-av., New-York.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY. Schools supplied with competent teachers. Wanted, an assist. principal for a Public School, a German or French lady to teach piano and sewing; also, several teachers of piano and guitar, and gentlemen French teachers. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FRENCH CLASS.—$3 FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references. No. 43 West 13th-st.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (of either sex) received any time.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—LADIES AND gentlemen wishing to learn the above languages in private lessons are respectfully requested to apply to the undersigned, established in this City since 1852. E. TELLERING, No. 819 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD where instructions upon the piano-forte and singing would be considered sufficient compensation. Address V., Box No. 147 Times Office.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—A select boarding-school for boys, Norwich town, Conn.; terms $50 per quarter. Circulars at N. Lane's, No. 69 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. J. A. SAXTON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The advertiser desires such a situation. He is a graduate of the Yale Engineering School, and bears testimonials from its faculty. He teaches the use of instruments and all kinds of geometrical drawing, also, common English studies. Has had experience. Address WM. M. BAKER, New-London, Conn.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO teach French and German, to go South, salary liberal. A lady, competent in French, to go to Canada West, traveling expenses paid. A gentleman to take charge of a District School in Pennsylvania. Others wanted. Apply at National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TO give instructions on the Piano, desires to receive a few additional pupils, whom she will teach at her own or their residence. Terms reasonable. References unexceptionable. Address Mrs. V., Station D., Post-office.

WANTED—IN A HIGH SCHOOL OF THIS CITY, a young man of aptness, to govern and assist the smaller classes, and receive, as part compensation, tuition in the modern languages, classics and mathematics; one that could, at the same time, furnish board, at fair compensation, for three or four pupils, and take charge of the same, preferred. Address PRIVATE SCHOOL, Box No. 161 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—5:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads. C. MINOT, General Superintendent. N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 20 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:30 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES. I. P. MORRIS & CO., No. 135 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

STEAM-ENGINES—WANTED—A PORTABLE steam-engine and boiler, new or second-hand, from 6 to 8 horse-power; also, a second-hand steam-engine, from 10 to 15 horse-power. Address J. BENEDICT, giving full description, with the lowest cash price, care of Garney & Underhill, No. 79 Dey-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS DEDICATED TO COMEDY, MUSIC, AND THE BALLET.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON. SATURDAY, DEC. 10. FIFTH NIGHT OF A NEW PLAY, IN FIVE ACTS, BY DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., The author of many popular Dramatic Works. NEW SCENERY. APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.

Mr. BOURCICAULT as Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Zoe, the Octoroon.
Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.
Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."
Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.
Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.
Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.
Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1859, Will be produced A new play, in five acts, Illustrative of AMERICAN CHARACTER, AMERICAN SCENES, AND SOUTHERN HOMES, Called THE OCTOROON; Or, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.

The time—The present Winter.

N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.

CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton....Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McClosky, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally....Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "ole uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work, sa"....Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free, the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave....Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons....Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle....Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lafourche, a rich Planter....Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe....Mr. D. Bourcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes....Miss Burke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer....Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman....Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter....Miss H. Secor
Colliou, an Overseer....Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter....Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the auctioneer's clerk....Mr. Ponisi
Grace, a yellow girl, a slave....Miss Gimber
Solon, a grief boy-slave....Mr. Styles
Dido, the cook, a slave....Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Claiborne....Miss Clinton
Minnie, the quadroon slave....Miss Walters
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.

Nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice.—Shaks.

Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur—Virgil.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT. THE PLANTATION OF TERREBONNE.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's wus dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McClosky arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McClosky's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McClosky discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND. THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA. THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McClosky's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD. THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McClosky claims the pound of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—His address to his "cullurd bruddern"—Darkie enthusiasm. THE SLAVE SALE. Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McClosky bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH. THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA. THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong. THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McClosky—Improved and corrected edition—McClosky in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McClosky's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.

Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.

The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.

SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.

Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE BRAKE—SUNRISE.

McClosky out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.

SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.

Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm—What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynch verdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.

SCENE FOURTH, AND LAST.

The parlor at Terrebonne again—Zoe's adieu to her home before she leaves it for the house of her new master—The glass of water—The arrival of Scudder—The joyful news—Pete in a bad way—Zoe's freedom—Free at last.

THE OCTOROON GOES HOME. THE VISION AT THE LANDING. LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.

McClosky appeals to the highest tribunal—The last that was seen of the Indian Wah-no-tee.

During the Winter season, the doors will open at 6 P. M. The entertainments commence at 7.

Families bringing children are informed that the entertainments always conclude before 10½ o'clock. This rule will only be departed from under particular circumstances, and this departure will be notified in the bills.

LADIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS CHEAP, VISIT THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IN THE AFTERNOON, Before the building is crowded. Admission only 25 cents.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF Mr. SAM COWELL, THE RENOWNED MUSICAL COMEDIAN, In his laughable and delightful characters. Concerts will be given every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING, at the FRENCH THEATRE.

Mr. COWELL appears in SIX CHARACTERS EVERY EVENING.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the box-office from 9 to 4, and at the principal music-stores. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8.

TO SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING, GO TO THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR, ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.—Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF, having returned from his Western tour, will have the honor to give, with Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF, TWO READINGS from Shakespeare and Dickens, at Dodworth's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 13th, and THURSDAY, 15th inst. Tickets 50 cents—at Messrs. Appletons' and Mr. Crowen's bookstores.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF THE Gethsemane Baptist Church, will hold a Fair and festival for the sale of fancy and useful articles, gifts, &c., in the Chapel corner of 3d-av. and 39th-st., commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, to continue WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS. The patronage of the public is solicited. Admittance, 10 cents.

FAIR—OF THE ISAAC T. HOPPER HOME FOR Discharged Female Prisoners, will open on THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., and continue on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. [illegible] ... THE AUDIENCE TESTIFYING THEIR DELIGHT BY CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE and ROARS OF LAUGHTER. It will be acted EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE. TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,) EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook....Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots....Mr. Walcot
Coachman....Mr. Oliver
Gardener....Mr. Baker
Trap....Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots....Miss Floyd
Fanny....Miss Tree
Cook....Miss Carman

The Orchestra under the direction of R. STOEPEL.

To conclude with a farce called TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE, In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Miss Floyd, Miss Henriques, Mrs. Walcot, Miss Tree, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Carman, and Miss Wright appear.

ON MONDAY, FIFTH NIGHT OF THE NEW COMEDY, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

After which, first time here for some years, the petite comedy of POPPING THE QUESTION, In which MR. BLAKE will sustain his celebrated character of Mr. PRIMROSE, supported by Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. WALCOT, Miss HENRIQUES, Miss TREE, Mr. FLOYD, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new and original DRAMA, FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER, AND STARTLING EFFECTS. A NEW BURLESQUE OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.

Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery. Box-book open.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

A CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT CAPITAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT BENEFIT OF MR. MARK SMITH, MR. MARK SMITH. FIRST TIME IN TWO YEARS of Tom Taylor's beautiful comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1859, Will be presented for the first time this season, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, with the following excellent cast:

Captain Hawksley....M. Geo. Jordan
Potter....Mr. Mark Smith
John Mildmay....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Dunbilk....Mr. C. Peters
Gimlet....Mr. Levick
Markham....Mr. Jeffries
Jessop....Mr. Henry
Langford....Mr. Munerett
James....Mr. C. Goodrich
Mrs. Sternhold....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mildmay, (her first appearance)....Mrs. Ada Plunkett

To conclude with the successful burlesque of NORMA.

Norma....Signor Markino Southerine
Adalgisa....Mme. Felixcia Vincentie
Pollio....Signor Macarthy

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1859, FIRST TIME HERE OF TOM TAYLOR'S ORIGINAL COMEDY, In Three Acts, Called THE UNEQUAL MATCH, in two years, with a splendid cast.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. THIS EVENING, Dec. 10. The performance will commence with WILLIAM TELL. To be succeeded by PADDY CAREY, CATCHING A GOVERNOR, and THE FOUR LOVERS.

NIBLO'S SALOON. GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Geo. Christy....Stage Manager
R. M. Hooley....Business Manager
S. C. Campbell....Musical Director

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, and EVERY EVENING during the week, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. ECHO BAND; or, DAMON OF THE WOODS. GRAND BURLESQUE CONCERT A LA MUSARD. THE DISAPPOINTED LOVER. ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY. AFRICAN QUARRELS, &c., &c.

Concluding with, first time here, Geo. Christy's very laughable farce called the FUGITIVES.

Characters by the company. NEW SONGS, ACTS AND FEATURES.

For full particulars see programme.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10, GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

DRAYTON'S ENGLISH BUFFO OPERA, COMEDY AND LYRIC DRAMA, HOPE CHAPEL, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS. MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1859.

Mr. DRAYTON has great pleasure in announcing that Mrs. DRAYTON has so far recovered as to be able to appear on MONDAY, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion the celebrated violinist, SENOR OLIVIERA, will have the honor of making his FIRST APPEARANCE in America, introducing between the Operettas THE FIRST CONCERTO OF DE BERIOT.

Mr. DRAYTON has also engaged HERR ENGELKE, from the Theatre Royal, Magtenberg, who will conduct the orchestra.

The entertainments will commence with the popular Operatic Proverb, NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES. To be followed by LOVE'S LABOR LOST, in which Mr. DRAYTON will sing THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Sofas and places can be secured any number of nights in advance, without extra charge, at the Office of the new Parlor Opera House, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also, at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st.; HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway; also, the Fifth-av. and other principal Hotels.

Seats, numbered and secured, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.

The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE AT PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance. THE ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA. Admission 25 cents; children under nine 15 cents. Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION. This unique establishment contains all that is RARE AND CURIOUS in the animal world. Among the prominent features may be found Hannibal THE MAMMOTH OF THE WORLD, securely bound in large chain cables; also, PROF. LONGWORTHY, entering the dens of FEROCIOUS WILD BEASTS. That wonderfully educated pony, BLACK DIAMOND. Also, the Pony Prince and monkey Jocko will be introduced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

SEE THE BOOK OF RARE AND VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS, AND ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT BIBLE, 500 YEARS OLD. AT THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR, ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CROWDED EVERY EVENING. WAUGH'S ITALIA, At Lower Hall, Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Those who wish to make this delightful TOUR OF ITALY MUST NOT DELAY. COME EARLY. BRING YOUR OPERA GLASSES. Exhibitions every evening at 7½ o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Children 12 cents.

"PARISINA."

This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the "DEAD PEARL-DIVER," Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY. Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE. "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR." Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PALMER'S STATUE, THE WHITE CAPTIVE. On Exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, From Tropical Africa, the only specimens of the GORILLA In this country. Open, day and evening, at No. 625 Broadway, just below Bleecker-st. Admission 25 cents.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the 239th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House. The 54th Annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B.—New members will be received. L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ... AND ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERING, GO AND SEE ... THE LADIES' FAIR ... AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Admission only 25 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SECOND WEEK, AND STARTLING SUCCESS of the new legendary and historical drama, prepared expressly for this establishment, by C. L. ... THE DOOM OF DEVILLE; or, THE MAIDEN'S VOW, received last week with such ... EXCITED and ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES; without exaggeration, over 5,000 PEOPLE being turned away ... CROWDS, UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE, because they arrived too late ... ALL WHO COME BEFORE THE CURTAIN RISES ... a comfortable seat. THE DOOM OF DEVILLE will be repeated SATURDAY, Dec. 10, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX.

For scenery and incidents, see small bills.

Now to be seen here, a collection of ENORMOUS SERPENTS, alive ... besides a full-length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, TWO PIKES ... taken at Harper's Ferry, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 15 cents extra.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY."

MISS DOLLIE DUTTON, the smallest girl in the world, of her age, 9 years old, 29 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds—an infinitely greater curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb. She sings several songs, and will also dance the polka at each levee.

Miss JENNY LILLIE (six years old) will at each Levee sing "Kitty Clyde," "Our Country Girls," and "When I was Single," and dance a Scotch Hornpipe. She will give Levees at Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (except Thursday evening,) to Dec. 17, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The well-known Vocalist and Pianist, Miss F. A. HIGGINS, of Boston, will preside at the piano and sing several ballads. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents; children in the afternoon, 10 cents.

J. H. LILLIE, Ag't. ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

IF YOU DESIRE TO COMBINE CHARITY AND FRIENDSHIP, Purchase your NEW-YEAR'S AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR, ACADEMY OF MUSIC. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Admission only 25 cents.

MR. & MRS. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S SECOND AND LAST LYRIC RECITAL, At Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Goldbeck will read: "The Glove," by Browning; "The Lady's Yes," etc.

Mr. Goldbeck will play "Etude in E," by Chopin; "Consolations," by Liszt; "Sonata," by Beethoven; "Valse Excentrique," one of Mr. Goldbeck's latest compositions.

Tickets can be obtained at the music stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; and Schuberth's, No. 66 Spring-st.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

John Tryon....Manager

BRILLIANT ASCENDENCY OF THE HORSE DRAMA. TREMENDOUS RUSH TO SEE BUCK BISON AND THE CIRCUS PERFORMANCES, BY LOUISE WELLS' FAMOUS TROUPE. THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 10, ALL THE DARING SPLENDORS OF THE ARENA. And the sublime effects of the Equestrian Drama, will be repeated.

On MONDAY, DICK TURPIN, the Highwayman, played with horses.

PICTURE GALLERY. FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 336 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT EVERY EVENING, AT THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR, ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Admission only 25 cents.

LECTURES.

LOLA MONTEZ, Countess of Landsfeld, will give her lecture, entitled JOHN BULL AT HOME, At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1859. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. To be had at the Hall. Ticket office now open. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

HISTORICAL LECTURE.—BY SPECIAL REquest of the New-York Caledonian Club, Capt. JOHN MASON will deliver a lecture on the History of Scotland, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. The members of the Caledonian Club will attend in full Highland dress, accompanied by their pipers. Tickets, 25 cents; can be had from members of the Club, at the office of the Scottish American Journal, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Committee of Arrangements: Chieftains D. McLELLAN, Chieftain R. McNIE, Clansman GEO. GILLULY.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL DELIVER A lecture entitled Onward, or Progress and Principle, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

POPULAR LECTURES BY DR. POWELL ON THE EYE AND EAR, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st. Lecture on the Eye, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13; on the Ear, TUESDAY, Dec. 20. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Quarter commences from first lesson taken. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued. Private, family, or school classes attended. Circulars at either Academy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF interest in a wholesale and retail business established on one of the greatest thoroughfares in the City. The articles sold are lamps of all descriptions, kerosene, coal oil, fluid, &c. $5,000 as working capital will be required. This is a rare chance, as the facilities and advantages are peculiar. Address COAL OIL, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FOR SALE.—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS already established, with fixtures complete; cash retail sales to pay all expenses, and can be indefinitely extended; sales to first-class buyers. Cash required, $1,000. Call or address J. C. M., No. 335 Broadway, room No. 15, 12 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE STOCK, fixtures and lease of a grocery and tea store, on the best thoroughfare, doing a good cash business, with horse and wagon; this is a rare chance for a cash customer. Apply at No. 280 Fulton-st., N. Y., or No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, from 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $30,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,869 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

TO MARKETMEN.—FOR SALE, IN MAnhattan Market, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., extending to 7th-av., the Poultry, Game, Fruit, Butter, Vegetable, Fish and Oyster Department. Apply on the premises.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 80 Murray-st., has, by his straightforward course, the fairness of his prices, and the excellence of his stock secured a reputation which will be lasting. With a capital of $60,000, he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—New-York Atlas.

THE WAY TO HAVE GOOD BREAD IS TO use the Wine Cheer Yeast Cakes. These are made of pure hops, and warranted free from any drug whatever. The bread raised by these cakes is always light, sweet and white. The cakes are always ready for use. For sale by all the grocers, at 12 cents per dozen, or $1 25 per gross box; and at wholesale by E. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.) No. 42 Water-st., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

1859—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1859. The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.

N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 231 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. E. BORDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer, and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth, and marriage, love affairs, journeys, lawsuits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. BORDER succeeds when all others fail.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy ... $1 per box.

MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL; OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive ... Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. ... No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

VITALLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE ... Price $1. Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House ... At No. 647 Broadway ... three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel ...

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, ...

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, THE WELL-KNOWN Physician and Surgeon, may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases and weaknesses ... No. 21 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF THE Scalpel, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon ... Office hours ... at No. 41 5th-av.

SOUTHERN AGITATION.

CALL FOR A UNION MEETING IN NEW-YORK.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States; and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and unwise, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language, and geographical position; and that even their different climates and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our voice, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose [illegible] in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as shall be designated by this Committee.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,	JAMES T. SOUTTER,
WATTS SHERMAN,	WILSON G. HUNT,
E. MORGAN,	E. E. MORGAN,
GERARD HALLOCK,	BENJ. H. WHITLOCK,
WM. H. APPLETON,	JAMES BROOKS,
SAM'L L. M. BARLOW,	HENRY GRINNELL,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	ALEX. T. STEWART,

New-York, Dec. 5, 1859. Committee.

The above call was agreed on and signed last evening by the Committee appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting, to express the sentiments of our citizens on the subject of the recent outrage in Virginia, and on other matters touching our relations and duties toward the South. In other respects, also, the Committee have made good progress. They are to meet again on Monday evening.

The date of the public meeting is not yet fixed precisely, but it will be held in the course of a few days—say by the 20th at farthest.

SHARP LANGUAGE OF A SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the "Central Southern Rights Association" of Richmond, Va., was held Dec. 7, when a formal organization was effected, and a memorial to the Legislature adopted. The memorial is drawn in strong language, the following pleasant items being among the recommendations it suggests to the Legislature:

1. To discriminate in such a manner against the manufactures and productions of all States in which the Abolitionists are tolerated, or laws exist for the purpose of preventing directly, or indirectly, the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, as to expel them eventually from the State of Virginia, and to encourage by every means in your power our foreign commerce, and commerce with the other Southern States, and domestic manufactures.

2. To lay such burdens upon vessels coming from any of the States above mentioned as will eventually drive them from our waters.

4. To provide that tampering with slaves, with a view to induce them to abscond, *shall be punishable by death*, and that a person accused of tampering with slaves, and advising them to abscond, or to rebel, or make insurrection, or of uttering seditious language, or language approving abolition of Slavery, may be tried forthwith before two magistrates and a jury, and, if convicted, that the sentence be executed without delay.

5. That the citizens of the States before mentioned shall *be denied the privilege of suing* in the Courts of Virginia.

6. That the citizens of other States who shall enter into combination anywhere, or stimulate others to enter into combinations to disturb Virginia in any manner, because of the existence of Slavery, or to interfere in any manner with her slaves, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and demanded for trial in her courts, and, if not surrendered, *that retaliatory measures may be resorted to.*

7. That all peddlers and drumming agents of Northern non-slaveholding States *be expelled from Virginia by proper penalties*, until the States from which they come shall by proper laws suppress all attempts at abolition.

NO PARDON FOR COOK OR OTHER INSURGENTS.

The following action of the Virginia Legislature, refusing to reprieve the remaining prisoners at Charlestown, has been already noticed in our dispatches.

In the House, Dec. 7, Mr. KEMPER moved:

Whereas, The Circuit Court of the County of Jefferson, in the exercise of its judicial functions, hath condemned certain persons to be executed on the 16th inst., for treason, murder and other crimes, and it having been provided by law that the Governor shall not grant a pardon to any person convicted of treason against the Commonwealth except with the consent of the General Assembly, declared by joint resolution, and the Governor having informed the Legislature that he will not interfere with the sentence of the Court, except in accordance with legislative action,

Resolved, By the General Assembly, that the said sentence is deemed plainly right, and that no interposition of the authority of this Legislature is deemed necessary or proper to delay the execution of the sentence of the Court as pronounced upon the said persons.

Several members addressed the House on the grave topic of this resolution, expressing full determination that whenever the foes of the South invade our homes, determined and effective action should be at all times taken by Virginians to repel such onslaught from fanatics or robbers. Pending the remarks, a message was announced from the Senate (as reported in the Senate proceedings) to the House, bearing upon the invasion of Virginia at Harper's Ferry. On motion, a joint Committee of seven members from the Senate and thirteen from the House, was appointed to consider the business causes, &c., and report thereon touching the invasion at Harper's Ferry. The subject was warmly spoken on, and the resolutions bearing thereon were unanimously carried.

THE CHARLESTOWN PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

In a few weeks a detailed statement compiled from JOHN BROWN'S own letters, will be published, which will clearly demonstrate that the would-be [illegible] is not only a murderer and a horse-thief, but a [illegible].

This morning Capt. AVIS will inform the prisoners that they need not entertain any further hope of pardon. *The effect will be apparent, for despite Cook's* boasts, in his letters to Northern friends in his family correspondence, he frequently alludes to "Executive clemency."

STEVENS, in a letter to a friend, thus defines his religious creed: *"I am a firm believer in the teachings* of THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, and also in the spiritual theory of a life hereafter. Spiritualism is a great thing to sustain me in this hour, for how good it is to think that if I die, I shall meet with near and dear *friends who have gone before, and there to go on progressing forever."* I have corrected his orthography, which is extremely bad, *showing him to be a most illiterate man.*

THE EXAMINATION OF "REALF."

From the States and Union, Dec. 8.

The examination of TEMPEST, supposed to be REALF, in Alexandria, originally fixed for yesterday morning, was postponed, at the request of the prisoner, until Saturday morning next, to enable him to obtain evidence whereby to relieve himself of the suspicion which, from his recent movements, has justly attached to him. He says he will be able to show, on the examination, such facts as would fully release him from suspicion of complicity with the Harper's Ferry affair. It is said that COOK has recently sent to counsel the Justices of Alexandria County a description of REALF, BROWN'S Secretary of State, which corresponds in some but differs in other particulars with the personal appearance of TEMPEST. COOK describes REALF'S hair as black. TEMPEST'S hair is very light. It is now believed that the prisoner is the runaway son of respectable English parents, and that his name is FIRST.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, delivered a short inaugural address on assuming office, Dec. 1, directing his remarks chiefly to the question of Slavery. He is ready for a dissolution of the Union at any moment.

After discussing, in general terms, the question of Slavery in the Territories, and the relations of the Federal and State authority, the Governor broaches the Harper's Ferry affair and proceeds to dilate as follows:

Having made a brief and true statement of facts, which shows a rapid and fearful increase of the power of the Black Republicans, and having discussed and shown the dangerous tendency of the new issue, growing out of the Slavery question, we are naturally led to ask, what is the duty of the slaveholding States under the circumstances? I can only give you my opinion. They should do everything that becomes them as patriots to preserve their rights and equality in the Union. They should insist on all their constitutional rights and grant the same to every section of the Union, and make no compromise of principles involving constitutional rights. If they have been taught anything by experience, it is, that by compromises and concessions on the question of Slavery, they have lost much and gained nothing. If, with the light before them they continue to make concessions of constitutional rights, they will deserve the fate that will certainly overtake them. It is manifest that the Black Republicans intend to be satisfied with nothing short of the extermination of the institution of Slavery. The "irrepressible conflict" is going on, and has developed itself in a new form in the bloody tragedy at Harper's Ferry. The extent of this conspiracy shows that what the Abolitionists cannot effect through the *malfeasance* or *nonfeasance* of Congress and the Territorial Legislatures, they intend to accomplish by conspiracy, violence and bloodshed. I appeal, then, let the Southern States stand firmly upon the Constitution, as the great platform upon which the Federal Government is erected, and under which their rights alone can be protected. Let it not be supposed from what I have said that I am a disunionist. No man is a disunionist who adheres strictly to the Constitution. There is no sacrifice I would not make to preserve the Union as our fathers made it. I should regard a dissolution as a great calamity, but *if the alternative should be presented to the State of Alabama, of remaining in the Union on unequal or degraded terms, or dissolving her connection with it, she should not hesitate to choose the latter alternative.*

That there is a great danger of such an alternative being presented, we cannot doubt. *The approaching Presidential election may test it.* It is, therefore, the duty of the friends of the Constitution and equal rights, in every section of the Union, to unite to prevent the election of a Black Republican. That an overruling Providence will direct the public mind in the path of duty and patriotism, and carry us safely through the approaching crisis, is my sincere prayer.

COMMERCE NORTH AND SOUTH.

MOVEMENT OF EXPORTS FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

From the Constitution, Dec. 7.

We have thought it not inappropriate to give the exports for the last fiscal year, as furnished by the different sections of the Republic, in the hope that our common interest, so signally displayed by these figures, will arrest that aggressive spirit which is hastening all to one undistinguished ruin.

The exports of the last fiscal year, embracing specie and American produce, amounted to $335,894,385; in addition to which we also exported something over twenty millions of foreign produce, making all of our exports above $356,000,000, and exceeding our imports for the same period a fraction over $16,000,000.

The specie and American produce exported were	$335,894,385
Specie	57,502,305
The amount of produce consequently exported was	$278,392,080

We propose to classify the amount furnished by each section so far as possible, by giving the amount furnished exclusively by the Free States, the amount furnished by both the Free and Slave States, (which it is impossible to separate and designate the respective amount furnished by each,) and the amount furnished exclusively by the Slave States.

Free States exclusively:	
Fisheries—embracing spermaceti and whale oils, dried and salt fish	$4,462,974
Coal	653,536
Ice	164,581
Total, Free States	5,281,091
Free and Slave States—	
Products of the forest—embracing staves and headings, shingles, boards, plank, and scantling, hewn timber, other timber, oak bark, and other dye, all manufactures of wood, ashes, ginseng, skins, and furs	12,800,967
Product of agriculture—	
Of animals—beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle, butter, cheese, pork, hams and bacon, lard, wool, hogs, horses, mules, and sheep	15,549,817
Vegetable food—	
Wheat flour, Indian corn, Indian meal, rye meal, rye, oats, and other small grain, and pulse, biscuit, or ship-bread, potatoes, apples, and onions	22,437,378
Manufactures—	
Refined sugar, wax, chocolate, spirits from grain, do. molasses, do. other materials, vinegar, beer, ale, porter and cider, in casks and bottles, linseed oil, household furniture, carriages and parts, railroad cars and parts, hats of fur and silk, do. palm leaf, saddlery, trunks and valises, adamantine and other candles, soap, snuff, tobacco, manufactured, gunpowder, leather, boots and shoes, cables, and cordage, salt, lead, iron, pig, bar, nails, castings, and all manufactures of, copper, brass, and manufactures of, drugs and medicines, cotton piece goods, printed or colored, white other than duck, duck and all manufactures of, hemp, thread, bags, cloth, and other manufactures of wearing apparel, earthen and stoneware, combs and buttons, brooms and brushes of all kinds, billiard-tables and apparatus, umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, morocco and other leather not sold by the pound, fire-engines, printing presses and type, musical instruments, books and maps, paper and stationery, paints and varnish, jewelry, other manufactures of gold and silver, glass, tin, pewter and lead, marble and stone, bricks, lime and cement, India-rubber overshoes and manufactures, lard oils, oil cake, artificial flowers	30,197,274
Articles not enumerated, manufactured	2,274,622
Raw produce	1,655,305
Total, free and slave States	84,417,493
Slave States exclusively:	
Cotton	161,434,923
Tobacco	21,074,038
Resin and Turpentine	3,556,416
Rice	2,207,148
Tar and Pitch	141,058
Brown Sugar	196,935
Molasses	75,699
Hemp	9,279
Total, Slave States	188,693,496
RECAPITULATION.	
Free States, exclusively	5,281,091
Free and Slave States	84,417,493
Slave States exclusively	188,693,496
Total	278,392,080

If any one will take the trouble to analyse the articles embraced in the amount of $84,417,493 belonging alike to the labor of the Free and Slave States, he will find that at least one-third is as justly the products of slave labor. We have therefore the fact that, out of $278,392,080 of exports of domestic industry over $200,000,000 of this sum is furnished by those States known as Slave States.

THE CLERGY OF THE NORTH, IN RELATION TO MATTERS AT THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems desirable, in view of the present state of things in our country, that there should be some expression of opinion and feeling on the part of the clergy at the North, in unison with that contemplated by the meeting at the Lafarge House, and that uttered by the recent gathering in Boston. We cannot well bear any very decided part or testimony in such public demonstrations; and yet, when no small part of the mischief to be counteracted has been created by reverend agitators, male and female, it would seem peculiarly appropriate for the clergy, as a body, to do something in resisting the evil, for the sake of wiping off reproach from their own name, as well as for the general influence that might thereby be exerted. If it be so, that there is now real danger of disunion and bloodshed, there never was a time when the ministers of God were more loudly called upon to interpose with counsels of unity and peace; for what would a separation of our States be but the tearing of limbs from the living body, or the sanguinary feud of a family of brethren? I do not believe there is a Bishop, Presbyter or Deacon among all our Episcopal clergy at the North, who has any sympathy with the movements which have disturbed the South; and if disunion be before us, none of our clergy, North or South, will have had any share in causing it; and among other religious bodies there are thousands of ministers conservative, like our own. Now, if there could be any mode by which their sentiments could be expressed without mingling with the party strifes of the day, and simply declarative of our love for the Union, our abhorrence of such movements as we have recently witnessed, and our conviction that the South should be left to manage Slavery in its own way, with no restrictions but those of the Constitution and General Government, I believe it would draw forth a hearty response from thousands of the Clergy, and result in good. A few lines prepared by some of the leading divines in New-York, and circulated for signatures among their brethren, of different denominations, might answer the purpose; or a call for a meeting of the Clergy alone would, perhaps, do as well, though this latter mode would not find so full a response, and, moreover, such a meeting would be liable to the intrusion of radicals and agitators whom it is not pleasant to come in contact with, though well armed against them. All this, of course, is on the supposition that there is real danger impending to our Union; for, if there be, the call to avert it is one that should arouse the Clergy to bear their part in the work of prevention ere it be too late. RECTOR.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

In a recent lecture delivered at Glasgow, Sir John Bowring having asserted that the lexicon of the Chinese language consists of 70 large volumes, M. Stanislaus Julien, Professor of Chinese at the College de France and the first Sinologist in Europe, has written to the *Constitutionnel* to point out Sir John's mistake. M. Julien states that, in reality, the Imperial Dictionary of the Emperor of Khang-hi, being that which all European students of Chinese use, is only of 32 volumes in 12mo, not thicker than the little finger, and containing only 42,718 characters. M. Julien asserts, moreover, that a knowledge of about one-tenth of these characters is sufficient to enable Chinese books to be understood, and that the Chinese language "is as clear as the easiest of modern languages"—the proof being, he says, that numerous Chinese works have been translated into French in the course of the last thirty years.

The eminent author and physician, Sir John Forbes, having lately suffered from severe illness, has intimated his intention of retiring from active life. On the 20th ult. the furniture of his house in London was sold by auction. Sir John has generously presented his very valuable medical library, numbering about 3,000 volumes, to the Marischal College, Aberdeen, *where he received his early education.* He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh in 1817.

It is rumored that a Mr. Betterton, a descendant of the Betterton, and a pupil of Mr. Young, is about to try his fortune on the stage; and it is further reported that a Mr. Mason, a relative of Mr. Charles Kemble, will shortly quit the pulpit and take to the sock and buskin. Rumor also states that Mr. T. P. Cooke has resolved on giving six farewell performances, and that they are to be genuine "final" ones.

Literature in Paris is quite as much influenced by "fashion" as are ladies' dresses. Since the success of *Fanny* a variety of romances have been published which go under the general title of "*une étude de femme.*" M. E. Gourdon has just presented to the public a volume of this class, called *Louise.* The grave historian of the *History of the Congress of Paris* has written a book which is attracting much attention.

Mr. Cropsey, the American painter, so unfairly treated in last year's Academy Exhibition, says the *Times*, makes "act of presence" in the exhibition at Pall Mall by two Isle of Wight studies—a lovely little sunny view of the church at Bonchurch, and another of the lawn, set in its [illegible] green—which all visitors [illegible] gem of our island garden, must remember.

The spacious hall of Sion College, the head-quarters of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of London, has been thrown open for a series of addresses, to be delivered every week by gentlemen distinguished in the Church and State on subjects of general importance. Of these the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster delivered the first, the subject being, "Some Hints in Reference to the Study of the Scriptures."

The statue of Richard I, the model of which was exhibited in 1851, in Hyde Park, and which became so familiar to visitors to the Great Exhibition held in that year, is about to be placed in Palace Yard, in the large open space opposite to the Peers' Entrance to the New Palace, Westminster. The statue, which is of gigantic proportions, is by Marochetti.

The public of Scotland, and particularly of the City of Edinburgh, have sustained a sad and serious loss in the death of Dr. George Wilson, the first Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh and Regius Keeper of the Industrial Museum.

During the late war in the Crimea the sale of the London *Punch* was interdicted throughout the Prussian States. On the petition of several "highly respectable citizens of the town of Berlin," this prohibition has now been repealed.

So great has been the demand for Dr. Cumming's remarkable book, *The Great Tribulation*, that upwards of 4,000 copies were immediately sold, and the demand for it increases every day.

Miss Evans, the authoress of *Adam Bede*, is engaged on a new novel, to be published, like *Adam Bede*, by the Messrs. Blackwoods, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Smiles, the author of *The Life of George Stephenson*, is engaged in writing a life of James Watt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The festivities at Compiègne, neither the hunting by day nor the theatricals by night, seem to impede the Emperor's activity in business. Both peace and war occupy him by turns, and the agricultural movement, which has evidently become one of the sternest necessity to the well-being of the Empire, has shared of late the Imperial care and attention with the gun-boat operations about to be established on the Seine, at Poissy. The Paris folk will at last be enabled to enjoy to their soul's content the contemplation of the dangers and delights of a naval action. A redoubt has been erected by the Emperor's orders, and under his direction, at Poissy, within a Sunday trip of the Paris *badaud*, and the gun-boats from Toulon and Cherbourg are about to be brought up the Seine in order to practice their fire under the Emperor's eye. The point of Poissy has been chosen for its convenient proximity to Fontainebleau, whence the Emperor may visit the works and direct the experiments whenever it suits him. The time and study to be devoted to the implements of war do not, however, prevent His Majesty from following up with the most energetic perseverance and generous encouragement all the improvements in agricultural science presented to his notice. By Imperial order, an inquiry is to be made into the local requirements of the agricultural districts of France, and the means of bringing their local resources more generally into play.

The *Journal du Havre* relates the following determined act of self-destruction committed by a person residing in that town. A man of 58 had long been suffering from palpitation of the heart, for which he had been under medical treatment. A short time since an inflammation in his eyelids came on, which required the application of caustic, and after that operation had been performed the medical man again examined the state of his patient's chest, and by auscultation, became convinced of the gravity of the complaint under which he was laboring. On leaving the sick man's room he stopped in the adjoining one, and told the family of the hopeless state of the case. Although he spoke in a very low tone, his words reached the invalid, who immediately took up a large piece of lunar caustic which the doctor had left on the table and swallowed it. So determined was he to effect his purpose that in spite of his sufferings, he made no mention of what he had done until he felt assured that it was too late to apply a remedy. He died shortly after.

The Savannah (S. C.) *Republican*, of the 5th inst., says: "Friday night last, one O. S. Perry, who seems to have considered himself the proxy of the city for the practical maintenance of Southern rights, went to Mr. C. Chaffer's house, on South Broad-street, about half-past 8 o'clock, and told him that he (Chaffer) was an Abolitionist, and must leave town immediately if not sooner. After some further conversation, Perry left the house, and told Chaffer he must remain until he returned; and to prevent the door being locked during his absence, Perry unhinged it and carried it off on his back. While absent, Mr. Chaffer went to the barracks and informed against Perry, who was promptly arrested and brought before the Mayor, Saturday morning, and fined $20 for his patriotism. Mr. Perry will probably find it more profitable hereafter to attend to his own business, and leave the security of the city to the officers of the law."

The Portsmouth, Va., *Transcript* says that in October of last year, a gentleman picked up a letter in the road near Suffolk, directed to Capt. John Brown, that used to be. The document being sealed, and the finder having no knowledge of any such individual, left it at Mr. Wilson's shop, where it remained for a month or two. At last it was opened. The writer, whose name is not remembered, stated that he had ninety armed men in the Dismal Swamp who would be ready at any time to join him. The letter was perused by a number of persons at the time, but as no such character as John Brown was known, it excited no suspicion until the conspiracy at Harper's Ferry. This letter, adds the *Transcript*, should even now induce vigilance.

A correspondent of the Washington *Intelligencer* at Sebastopol, under the date of Oct. 30, writes as follows: "The sum of three million silver rubles has at last been appropriated, for the relief of those who suffered loss of property during the late seige. Count STROGONOFF came in the steamer from Odessa on Sunday last to bring the glad tidings, and to make arrangements for the distribution of the funds. He brought with him one million nine hundred thousand rubles, and the payment will commence on the 1st of November, old style, the officers having the preference. Those in Sebastopol will receive 57 per cent., and those who lost property outside of Sebastopol, and in Simperofol, Eupatoria, Kertsch, &c., will be paid from 15 to 20 per cent."

It appears, from an investigation made by the inspector of the Scottish Union Insurance Company, that the cause of a recent explosion in a brewery at Edinburgh was the ignition of the flour or dust of the malt. The fire took place in the mill-loft, and, rushing up the iron tubes of the elevators into a large, *close malleable-iron receiver in the brew house, the* explosion took place from the air thus compressed meeting with a strong resistance. A remedy to prevent a similar occurrence has been applied, which is simply to admit air into the receiver, and prevent fire *from coming in contact with the flour. It is important* that this should be generally known to all brewers, distillers and millers using malt-mills, and who have unenclosed gaslights in the mill-room.

Mr. Chubb, with reference to recent accidents, suggests that bullion-rooms on board ship,—now usually formed by lining some nook or corner with strong iron plates bolted to and forming part of the ship, so that if the vessel gets on shore and breaks up, the *bullion-room necessarily goes to pieces with it, and* the contents are dispersed,—should not be in any way connected with or fixed to the ship. In case of a wreck, and the breaking up of the vessel on shore, the safe would then go to the bottom, preserve its *contents intact, and be readily recovered.* As a safe four feet square will hold more than £1,000,000 sterling, very little space will be interfered with.

At the Alhambra Palace, London, an educated *bull, who has received the distinguished appellative of* "Don Juan," nightly displays some extraordinary feats. At the bidding of his master, Mr. Dan Castello, he leaps through hoops and over hurdles, rubs his nose upon the floor, kneels down, or limps about on three legs to imitate lameness, stands upon a pedestal in the most picturesque of attitudes, and finally permits himself to be hoisted on a shutter and so carried around the circus on the shoulders of a number of men, whom he views the while with an air of conscious dignity worthy of a county member on the day of his "chairing."

It is said that in Yorkshire, (Eng.,) there are ten packs of foxhounds, one pack of staghounds, and five or six harriers, equal in all to thirteen or fourteen packs of foxhounds. Thirteen packs of foxhounds, or fifty couples each—that is, 1,300 hounds—consume annually 200 tons of oatmeal, at a cost of £2,600, besides the carcases of about 2,000 dead horses. There are at least 1,000 hunting men in Yorkshire, keeping upon an average four horses each; 4,000 horses cost £200,000, at an average of £50 apiece, and their keep, at £50 per annum each, makes £200,000 more; 4,000 horses employ 2,000 men as grooms, and consume annually 40,000 quarters of oats, 2,000 quarters of beans, and 6,000 tons of hay.

The *Great Eastern*, says the Hampshire *Guardian*, is now becoming extremely smart in her outward appearance. The masts and funnels have been painted, the brass-work highly polished, the sails snugly stowed, and every rope hauled taut. A number of men belonging to the ship are now painting the hull. The space to be covered comprises an area of four acres. A large number of persons have lately visited the ship. Among the company was noticed the Prince *de Joinville, who, since the commencement of the* ship, appears to have taken a great interest in her. The work inside the ship has not yet been commenced.

A woman named Ann Coleman has been committed at Blaina to the Monmouth (Wales) assizes, for the very novel offence of *having two husbands living* with her at the same time—one being at the works in the day and the other on the night turn. Evidence of her first marriage at Wolverton, Somersetshire, eighteen years ago, at the age of 16, and of her recent marriage, within a few weeks of the present time, was produced, and the certificates were read. Her age was given in the last certificate at 24, which confirms the opinion of the male sex as to the difficulty of estimating a female year.

Galignani says: "Dr. Hartleng has successfully applied citric acid to the cure of rheumatism. Lemon juice had been recommended by Drs. Rees Dalrymple, Perkins and others; but that remedy is much more costly, whereas 20 grammes of citric acid, dissolved in 250 grammes of water, sweetened with from 75 to 100 grammes of syrup, may be administered in the course of from 15 to 36 hours, the affected part being wrapped up in wadding, and the patient being allowed to drink fresh water at discretion. A complete cure is generally obtained in the course of from ten to fifteen days."

An exhibition of wild beasts took place recently at Tuam, Ireland. An amusing incident occurred with the elephant, which put his trunk into the pocket of one of the bystanders and abstracted a small account-book contained therein. Before a rescue could be effected he dropped it into his capacious jaws, and had it instantly swallowed. One of the beasts bit the finger of his keeper.

The Springfield *Republican* relates that a Wilbraham woman, who believed in spiritualism and woman's rights, rigged herself out in Bloomer costume about a year ago and left her husband for parts unknown; but last week she returned a penitent and altered woman, having changed her uncouth garments for those more befitting to her sex.

A new process for the manufacture of submarine telegraph cables has been introduced by Messrs. Wells and Hall. Its chief peculiarities consist in the employment of pure india rubber instead of gutta percha, and in the coverings being braided so as to obviate effectually the liability of stretch or kink.

The Springfield *Republican* says that the old stage proprietors, agents, and drivers, who, twenty years ago, on the banks of the Connecticut, first commenced to lay aside the "whip and horn," to make room for the "bell and whistle," are to meet again in that city, on the 21st of December, and partake of an old-fashioned stage supper.

A man named Sandy Tate, a stone mason by trade, was tarred and feathered, ridden on a rail and had one side of his head shaved, in Salisbury, N. C., on Saturday last, for expressing violent Abolition sentiments. He had been living in the neighborhood several years.

Some Lord-Lieutenants, it seems, have thrown obstacles in the way of forming volunteer corps. Thus, when Mr. R. Barnett, of Meopham, Kent, offered to arm, clothe, and equip twenty-five men at his own expense, Lord Sidney refused the offer, and declared, it to be a "crude idea."

Much excitement exists in Monmouth County because a woman, named Jane Van Brunt, who is missing, is supposed to have been murdered. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of killing her. About one hundred persons are searching the swamps and woods in the vicinity.

An old man, named Quinn, who many years ago was pastor of a church in one of the villages of New-England, and much respected and esteemed by all for his good qualities, was recently sentenced to the chain-gang for thirteen days, by the Recorder of Memphis, Tenn., on the charge of habitual drunkenness.

Lieut. Col. E. Peel writes as follows to the London *Field*:—"When out deer-stalking on Capt. Spicer's moor, in the Island of Lewis, on Monday last, the 16th inst., I fired, at 134 yards distance, at a stag, and killed him and two hinds at the same shot. The ball passed through all three, killing them dead on the spot."

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—A distinguished Lawyer writes from Augusta, Maine, as follows: "When I commenced taking *Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy* for *Asthma*, I had been affected with that disease nearly twenty years. It is of the spasmodic kind; in a bad attack I have frequently sat up sixteen nights in succession. Soon after taking the Remedy, I found an unaccustomed relief; my health and strength began to improve; I have gained twenty pounds in weight, and have comparatively no Asthma. It seems to me that the very foundation of my disease is broken up, and that it will soon entirely leave me."

The medicine referred to above is prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-st., Boston, and is for sale by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

DR. E. B. FOOTE, of Saratoga Springs, the popular author of "Medical Common Sense," is doing wonders in relieving difficult and supposed incurable cases of chronic disease, at his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway. He ascertains the condition of an invalid with remarkable correctness without questioning, which, while it gives confidence to his patient, also evinces his possession of astonishing perception and diagnostic skill. Call and obtain his opinion. Consultation free.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases*, (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles.* For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

INTENSE EXCITEMENT—Created by that absorbing drama, the Doom of Deville; or, The Maiden's Vow, as played at Barnum's Museum. Go early, or you cannot get a seat. Go early and you will be more than delighted. It is played this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

QUITE A CONTROVERSY has arisen in the Fifth-avenue about MORRIS' GIN. The gentlemen persist in calling it "Old Tom," while the ladies, who are recommended by the Faculty to take it, maintain that, from its delicate flavor, it ought to be called *white satin.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Persons bed-ridden for months with rheumatic pains have been speedily restored to health by using these excellent remedies. The Ointment extirpates local pain, while the Pills purify the blood. Office, 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY,

No. 707 Broadway, New-York.
Established in 1840.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 379 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, *No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite* City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 9.

$45,000	Missouri S. 6s.	82¾	50	Erie Railroad	9⅝
1,000	do.	82¾	100	do. s30	9⅛
1,000	Virginia S. 6s.	92½	50	do.	9⅛
10,000	do. s60	91¾	100	Hud. Riv. R. s60	40⅞
2,000	N.Y.C. B. 1870	102	50	Nor. & Wor. R.	40⅛
1,000	E.R.3d M.B1883	80	600	Reading R. b60	41⅝
5,000	do.	80¼	50	Mich.So.& N.I.G.S.	17⅝
2,000	E. R. 5th M. B	41	100	Panama R. s60	133
1,000	H. R. R. 1st M	104	70	Illinois Central R.	59½
3,000	H. R. R. 2d M	100	200	do. s60	59⅛
9,000	H. R. R. 3d M	79	200	do.	59⅜
7,000	do.	80	100	do. b30	59⅜
2,000	Har. R. 1st M	93½	50	do. s10	59⅛
10	Mer. Bank ex.div.	105	50	do.	59¼
35	Amer. Ex. Bank	97¼	17	do.	59⅜
180	Mich. Cent. R.	40	50	do. s60	59¼
100	do.	40¼	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94
100	Canton Company	17	305	Gal. & Chic. R.	68⅝
50	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	76	50	do. s10	68⅜
50	do. b30	76½	100	do. s30	68⅜
50	do.	76½	100	do. s60	68¼
50	do. b60	76⅞	400	Cleve. & Tol. R. b60	20⅜
25	do.	76½	100	do.	20¼
150	N. Y. Central R.	80⅝	150	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64¼
350	do.	80½	300	do.	64½
50	do. b3 p&c	80½	500	do. s60	64
50	do. s30	80⅜	600	do. b60	64⅜
100	do. b60	80⅝	50	do. b30	64⅝
50	do.	80⅜	50	do. s60	64⅛
500	do. b60	80⅜	150	do. c	64¼
300	do. opg	80⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	Va. St. 6s	92½	50	Hudson River R.	41
16,000	Missouri St. 6s	83	50	do. b60	41⅛
10,000	do. s30	82	200	Reading R.	41⅜
10,000	H. Riv. R. 2d M	100	100	Mich. S.&N.Ia.G.S.	17⅝
2,000	Ill. Freeland B	86	100	do. b60	17⅜
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96½	100	Panama R.	134½
50	Pacific M. S. Co b30	77	100	do. s60	134
100	do. s10	76½	20	do.	134⅛
100	do. s30	76⅝	5	Ill. Cen. R.	59½
50	do. b60	77	100	do. b30	59⅝
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	80⅝	200	do.	59⅛
100	do. b60	81	100	do. s60	59⅜
250	do. s10	80⅝	14	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	94
100	do. s60	80⅝	50	Gal. & Chi. R. b60	68⅜
100	do. opg	80⅝	75	do.	68⅜
500	Erie Railroad	9¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b30	64⅝

FRIDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The improvement in the Stock Market noticed yesterday continued to-day. The printed sales are not so heavy in amount, but some of the Share prices have further advanced, and the general market closes firm this afternoon. On the State list, Missouris were a fraction weaker in the forenoon on the telegraphic advice from Washington in the TIMES of this morning, that the State will be disappointed in settling her claim against the Federal Treasury of about $450,000 in season for the January interest. The stand taken by the Attorney-General of the United States is, no doubt, a disappointment, but after due inquiry to-day we see no reason to doubt that other and abundant funds will be found in the Bank of Commerce in this City to pay all the State coupons due 1st of January. About one-half the amount falls upon the Pacific Railway Company, main line, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, both which have their lines completed and in profitable operation, and both in good credit. The other half for the general or undistributed roads, will be cared for by the State, whose Treasurer has the means and power of insuring the prompt transmission of the whole to New-York. In the afternoon the Missouri Stock recovered to 83 ⅌ cent.; same as yesterday. Virginias were steady at 92½ ⅌ cent. The suggestions of Gov. WISE, to confine the payment of interest, as far as practicable, to Richmond, and to grant $5,000,000 additional aid to the Internal Improvements for Companies who have not yet completed their undertakings, have not been favorably received in the market, and these, and not the Harper's Ferry excitement, have damaged the stock 1@2 ⅌ cent. We presume the State authorities will not attempt to change their contract with the *present* Coupon Bondholders, to pay the interest in New-York and London. The Governor of Kentucky, in his message on Monday last, places the Public Debt of the Commonwealth.

Due from 1860 to 1879, at	$4,773,000
Of which to Board of Education	1,381,000
Total held by the public	$3,392,000

The Commonwealth is the guarantee of $600,000 for the Southern Bank of Kentucky, the interest and principal of which are cared for by the Bank, on a pledge of $600,000 in its capital stock. The balance now in the Sinking Fund, applicable to Public Debt, is $758,000. The following compilation of the State Debt of New-York is made by the Messrs. THOMPSON of the *Bank Note Register*:

LOANS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Am't.	Int. per ct.	When due.	Am't.	Int. per ct.	When due.
$200,000	5	July 1, 1860	$600,000	6	July 1, 1862
200,000	5½	July 1, 1860	400,000	6	July 1, 1864
940,000	6	July 1, 1860	1,800,000	6	July 1, 1865
200,000	5½	July 1, 1860	192,000	5	July 1, 1866
2,364,000	5	Oct. 1, 1860	1,100,000	6	July 1, 1866
200,000	5½	Jan. 1, 1861	1,500,000	5	Oct. 1, 1868
100,000	5½	Feb. 1, 1861	500,000	5	Jan. 1, 1871
200,000	5½	Mar. 1, 1861	3,050,000	6	July 1, 1872
200,000	5½	Apr. 1, 1861	1,000,000	6	Jan. 1, 1873
100,000	5½	May 1, 1861	2,750,000	6	July 1, 1873
100,000	5½	J'ne 1, 1861	1,250,000	6	Nov. 1, 1873
200,000	5½	July 1, 1861	4,500,000	5	Jan. 1, 1874
100,000	5½	Aug. 1, 1861	2,250,000	6	Oct. 1, 1874
100,000	6	Sept. 1, 1861	500,000	6	Oct. 1, 1875
100,000	6	Oct. 1, 1861	450,000	5	July 1, 1875
100,000	6	Jan. 1, 1862	900,000	6	Dec. 1, 1877
900,000	5	J'ne 1, 1862			

Total amount	$28,066,000
Interest per annum	1,600,000

In Railway Bonds there was a further advance in Erie Third Mortgage of 1883 to 80¼ ⅌ cent., which rate begins to sound something like old prices. Of this issue, the Trustees to the Mortgage, Messrs. JAMES BROWN and BANCROFT DAVIS, hold $4,000,000 in reserve for the payment of the prior lien of the Second Mortgage, now part due since March, 1859. We believe that some measure is in contemplation to effect an early liquidation of this lien, with the proceeds of the Bonds of 1883, now in reserve, or such portion thereof as the holders of the Second Mortgage may make demand upon. In which case the whole issue of 1883 becomes second only to $3,000,000 First Mortgage due in 1868. The arrangement is deemed by the new organization of the Company as important, if not imperative, from the circumstance that the Bonds of 1859, being over-due, are liable to be proceeded against, in foreclosure, at any time, for default of principal as well as interest. Rumor connects the names of Messrs. DANIEL DREW and CORNELIUS VANDERBILT with a proposition to purchase the $4,000,000 of 1883s, in whole or in part, and the payment of a corresponding amount of the 1859s, the consideration or bonus to be paid in Fourth Mortgage Bonds, so as not to weaken the cash resources of the new organization. In a matter so important in amount, and involving, of course, a very considerable bonus, it is probably due to the Canada creditors and stockholders of the Company, that Messrs. DAVIS & GREGORY, their Trustees under the Plan of Re-organization, should make public the terms of the negotiation, before it is made exclusive and confined to any particular party. The mortgages of the Hudson River Road advanced to 104 ⅌ cent. for the firsts, par for the seconds, and 80 ⅌ cent. for the thirds. The Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central were 84½@85½, without any sale at the Board; the Freelands of the same Company brought 86 ⅌ cent. The dealings in New-York Central shares opened at 80½, and advanced to 80⅞ ⅌ cent., closing 80⅝ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central maintained the advance of yesterday within a ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., closing 59½@⅝, Panama advanced to 134½, and Pacific Mail to 77, buyer 30 days, and 76½@⅝, cash; Reading in demand at 41⅜ ⅌ cent. Of the Western stocks, Toledo was ⅛@¼ firmer, and Galena and Rock Island steady at about yesterday's last prices. Erie continues in demand at yesterday's advance; sales 500 shares this afternoon at 9¼. Hudson River firm at 41@41⅛ ⅌ cent. Both the Michigan stocks quiet, though a little more firmness shown in the closing bids for Guaranteed Southern and Michigan Central.

We have to report an unusually quiet day in Money affairs. As no mail is made up for Europe to-morrow, there is not much done in Exchange. The terms for best class Bank and Bankers' bills on London are 109⅝@109¾ ⅌ cent., with some Southern Bank indorsements on Merchant bills at 109¼ ⅌ cent. The last news from Europe and the fall in Exchange here is favorably influencing the market for Money, the supply to the Brokers being freer at 6 ⅌ cent., and Discounts at Bank somewhat easier on the longer date offerings. Outside of Bank, some prime 60-day acceptances are done at 6 ⅌ cent., and a few select lists of 90-day double-name paper at 6½ ⅌ cent.

The following are the November earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road:

1859	$85,835
1858	63,350
Increase	$22,485

The New-Jersey Zinc Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. on the preferred, and the same rate on the common stock, making 8 ⅌ cent. on each for the year, *besides leaving a handsome increase to the surplus* on hand.

The Evening Post says:

"JAMES ROBB, of New-Orleans, and CHARLES CONGDON, of New-York, have been appointed by Judge DRUMMOND, of the United States District Court at Chicago, Receivers of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, at the suit of the first and second mortgage bondholders."

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement, which appears elsewhere in this paper, from the Commissioners of Licking County, Ohio, proposing a reissue of bonds to the Central Ohio Railroad Company, in consequence of the impracticability of redeeming the bonds already issued to the said Company on their maturity, the 1st day of January, 1860.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$727,772	$480,191	$487,045
Thrown on Market	448,141	506,779	533,134
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$88,267,309	$46,151,120	$104,382,763
Thrown on Market	80,645,645	63,006,134	104,112,875

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	142	$43,794	14	$2,616	50	$17,463
Mf. of Cotton	778	156,284	—	—	27	6,683
Mf. of Silk	16	10,204	5	4,616	12	10,382
Mf. of Flax	1,230	258,204	12	1,970	39	6,833
Miscellaneous	27	7,449	4	408	179	14,236
Total	2,193	$477,435	35	$9,610	307	$55,699
		9,610				477,435
Total Entered		$487,045	Total Marketed			$533,134

Real Estate.

Private sales effected by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Dec. 8:

House and lot north side Forty-second-street, 46 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 20 by 56 feet; lot 20 by 75 feet; $12,500.

Four lots south side Ninetieth-street, 150 feet west of Eighth-avenue, each lot 25 by 100 feet; $1,000 each.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 9.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 9.

Sight exchange on New-York par@1-16 ⅌ cent.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 9.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, firmer; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 9—1 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market steady. Sales 1,600 bbls. Canadian quiet and sales small. WHEAT—market quiet and steady. Sales 8,000 bushels. CORN in moderate demand and market steady; 3,800 bushels No. 1 Illinois River. Other grains [illegible]. WHISKY firmer. *Lake Imports*—3,500 bbls. [illegible] 55,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 9—[illegible]

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm [illegible] 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 [illegible]. Grains quiet. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,300 bbls. [illegible] 7,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn; [illegible] bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 9—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency; Howard-street $5 37½. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN buoyant; sales of White 70c.@72c., and Yellow at 72c.@74c. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, [illegible]. Bacon, 10c.@10½c. WHISKY firm at 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 9, [illegible]

FLOUR firm; sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT firm; sales 6,000 bushels red, $1 28@$1 32; white, $1 35@$1 42. CORN buoyant; sales 600 bushels old yellow at 82c. WHISKY firm and active at 26½c.@27½c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet, but advanced [illegible]; sales at 97c.@98c. CORN active and advanced [illegible]. OATS firm and advanced 1½c. Receipts to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour; 6,500 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Friday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales at $1 12½@$1 25. Receipts to-day—600 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada ... [illegible] P. M.
North and West Way Mail ... [illegible]
Western Mail via Erie Railroad ... 5½ A. M. and [illegible]
South and Southwestern Mail ... 5½ A. M. and [illegible]
East for Boston, by Railroad ... 5½ A. M. and [illegible]
East for Boston, by Steamboat ... [illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

An Havana mail for the *Cahawba* will be made up on Monday, Dec. 12, closing at 11½ A. M.

The European mails for the *Europa*, from Boston, close here on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 1½ and 3 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
North Briton	Dec. 10	Portland	Liverpool
City of Manches'r	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Dec. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Edinburgh	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Dec. 17	New-York	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 17	Portland	Liverpool
Persia	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Dec. 24	New-York	[illegible]
America	Dec. 28	Boston	Liverpool
United Kingdom	Dec. 24	New-York	[illegible]
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24	Portland	Liverpool
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool
Borussia	Dec. 31	New-York	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Nov. 23	Glasgow	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 23	Liverpool	Portland
America	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Boston
North American	Dec. 7	Liverpool	Portland
Asia	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York
Canada	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Boston

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &c.

Cahawba	Dec. 13	New-York	Havana

FOR CALIFORNIA.

North Star	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Atlantic	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Karnak, for Havana and Nassau—[illegible] Havana—M. Llido, Havana; M. Carlos de Cárdenas, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Phinney, child and nurse, New-York; Capt. A. Pelletier, wife and 2 infants, do.; Benjamin Luga, Havana; J. A. Constant and servant, New-York; J. A. and W. P. Constant, do.; W. A. [illegible] son, Montreal; Miss V. Walters, New-York; [illegible] —Geo. Preston, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] by, Boston; Misses A. and L. F. Thompson, [illegible] Burroughs, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Massachusetts; J. R. Marble, Albany; [illegible] man, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. [illegible] and child, New-York; Byron Bode, Nassau; [illegible] Mrs. L. A. Phillips, Cambridge; Dr. and Mrs. [illegible] Albany, Nassau; Mrs. Ives, Massachusetts; [illegible] liams, Vermont; W. H. Burleigh, Jr., New-York; [illegible] Noyes, Albany; Alex. Driver, Jersey City; [illegible] Mott, New-York; Lieut. A. J. Plunkett, [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets.... 4 30 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 32 | Gov. Island.. 8 15 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Karnak, Brownless, Nassau, N. P., [illegible]; City of Manchester, Cumming, Glasgow and Queenstown, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell [illegible]

Ships Parliament, Irvine, Savannah, [illegible] Co.; Augustus, Kearney, New-Orleans, [illegible]

Brigs Timandra, Turner, Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Cushman; J. Means, Wells, Cienfuegos, [illegible] Hunter.

Schooners Gertrude, Jones, New-Haven, [illegible] dromeda, Rowland, Fernandina, Brenner & Decker; [illegible] ford Webb, Clark, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; [illegible] Hawk, Lane, San Juan, master; George, [illegible] Londonderry, C. A. De Wolf; [illegible] Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Telegraph, [illegible] Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 6, with mdse. and 140 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. One birth, 7th inst., off Fire Island, took pilot from boat Nettle, No. 8.

Ship Liverpool, Kearney, London, and Isle of Wight Nov. 10, with mdse. and 23 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Young America, Brown, San Francisco [illegible] with mdse. to Abm. Bell's Sons. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 16, and Pernambuco Nov. 11; had head winds from Cape Horn to Cape St. Augustin. Been north of Hatteras since 3d inst. Took a pilot on the 6th, and anchored on the bar same evening.

Ship Zurich, Baxter, Havre Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. S. Drayton. Was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug Wm. Foulkes.

Bark Jacob Merritt, Park, Apalachicola Nov. [illegible], with cotton to Benner & Drake. Dec. 2, was off Barnegat Light; since then was driven south of Cape Henlopen; 6th inst., off Barnegat, saw a bark, brig, with loss of *sail, jib, and foresail gone.* The J. M. was in the Hook of Friday last, and has since been in the [illegible]. Took pilot from boat No. 6, Mary Catharine, on Wednesday, *and beat in the Hook that evening, in the heavy* squalls.

Brig Ceylon, (Br.,) Crowell, Cornwallis, N. S., [illegible] with plaster to master.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, with [illegible] for New-Haven.

Schr. Smithsonian, (of Brookhaven,) Van Brunt, [illegible] chelle Oct. 23, and Isle of Aix 30 ds., with [illegible] *to A. Bougeron. Has experienced heavy weather* most of the passage; had thick, foggy weather [illegible] 8 days.

Schr. Jas. A. Stewart, Coulter, Baltimore [illegible] corn to J. McKee. Has had very heavy weather; 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Was blown off the coast in a gale; has split sails, &c., and has three of crew badly frost-bitten. Was towed up to the City by steamtug Underwriter.

Schr. Village Belle, Brown, Harwich 3 ds., [illegible] to master.

Schr. Vernon, (Br.,) Ayres, Joggins 13 ds., [illegible] to D. R. De Wolfe.

Schr. Muskingum, (of Cleveland, Ohio,) [illegible] Montreal, L. C., 18 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Sarah H. Sears, Goodsell, Kingston, Ja., [illegible] ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Miner, Portland 3 ds., stone [illegible]

Schr. Orin Cowl, Smith, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Renown, Sears, Rondout, coal, for Portland.

SAILED—Steamships Circassian, (Br.,) for Galway; Karnak, for Havana and Nassau. Bark Hungarian, [illegible] Boston, via Long Island Sound.

BELOW—Ship Hope, Merrill, from Gibraltar, [illegible] boarded 2d inst., 26 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook, [illegible] pilot-boat No. 4.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Belle Wood was this morning taken on the Great Balance Dock, for examination.

The schr. Muskingum, of Cleveland, Ohio, Capt. [illegible] gins, arrived this morning from Cleveland, Ohio, via Montreal, with a cargo of oats, barley, &c.

The canal-boat Mamelon, from Albany, bound [illegible] port, sunk yesterday at Tarrytown. Boat and cargo total loss.

By Telegraph.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 9, sunset—Ship [illegible] from Havre, passing the Narrows, in tow. Wind [illegible] from S. W.; cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 9, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Screw steamship Circassian, for Galway, passed out over the bar at 1:30, and the [illegible] for Havana and Nassau, at 2 P. M. Wind [illegible] W.; weather cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 9, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight; wind moderate N. W.; weather [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9—Arr. ship [illegible] Newcastle, Eng. Brig Arcturus, for [illegible] coal, went ashore on Brandywine [illegible]. She may prove a total loss. The crew [illegible] signals of distress flying.

BOSTON, Dec. 9—Arr. steamer [illegible] Philadelphia.

Off Highland Light—Ship [illegible] Liverpool, and bark [illegible].

Spoken, &c.

Balgonnie—Br. ship, from Callao, Nov. 4, lat. [illegible] on. 33 W.

Kate Field—schr., fm. New-York for [illegible] 26, lat. [illegible]

Mondello—French bark, from Bordeaux [illegible] video, Nov. 13, lat. 10 20 N., lon. [illegible]

Noonday—ship, of Boston, for San Francisco, [illegible] Nov. 9, lat. 16 S., lon. [illegible]

Ocean Belle—ship, hd. E., was passed, New [illegible] Cape St. Augustin.

Ophir—Br. ship, from Valparaiso, Nov. [illegible] lon. [illegible]

Sir H. Pottinger—Br. ship, from Callao, Nov. [illegible] 19 S., lon. [illegible]

Santiago—Br. ship, from Valparaiso, Nov. [illegible] S., lon. 37 W.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN WILL DELIVER his celebrated lecture on Whitefield, in the [illegible] M. E. Church, [illegible] EVENING, [illegible] commencing at [illegible] Tickets 25 cents. To be obtained of [illegible] No. 38 Bowery; John Pullman & Co., [illegible] and at the door on the evening of the lecture.